PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

No. 7443.—Vol. XLIX. THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 24, 1889. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE.
(Augustus Harris, Lessee and Manager.)
TO-DAY, at 1.30 and 7.30, THE BABES IN THE WOOD. Messrs. Harry Nicholls, Herbert Campbell, C. Lauri, jun., Stevens, Leno, Griffiths Bros., Andrews, Inch, Pleon, Henderson, Stanley, Dezano, and Harry Payne; Mesdames Florence Dysart, Duggan, Mayer, ÆNEA, Grey, Charteris, Deering, and Harriet Vernon. Box-office open daily from 10 to 6.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. Haddon Chambers, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THE DUCHESS OF BAYSWATER AND CO. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, January 26, at 2.30
SPECIAL MATINEE of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, WEDNESDAY NEXT, January 30, at 2.30. Seats may now be booked.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)
MACBETH, TO-NIGHT, at 7.45. Overture 7.40. Macbeth, Mr. Hermann Vezin; Lady Macbeth, Miss Ellen Terry. Messrs. Alexander, Wenman, Tyars, Webster, Howe, Haviland, Harvey, Johnson, Raynor, Outram, Lacy, Archer, &c.; Misses Marriott, Seaman, Desborough, Coleridge, Ivor, &c. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages 11.—LYCEUM.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.50, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM, Messrs. H. Standing, G. Giddens, W. Blakeley, &c.; Miss MARY MOORE and Mrs. BERNARD-BEERE. Preceded by at 8.10, A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS. Doors open at 7.45. N.B.—MATINEE of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
THE DON. Mr. J. L. TOOLE. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Merivale's successful Comedy, in Three Acts, THE DON. 229th Time. EVERY SATURDAY at 2

SAVOY THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Manager, R. D'Oyly Carte.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, THE SILVER FALLS. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Royce Carleton, Eardley Turner, J. Carne, C. Eaton, James East, H. Russell; Mesdames Millward, O. Nethersole, G. Esmond, A. Dairolles, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, Farce. MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.0.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. Thomas Thorne, Sole Lessee and Manager.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.50, THAT DOCTOR CUPID. At 7.50, THE POET. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. Cyril Maude, Scott Buist, Frank Gillmore, F. Grove, Pagden, J. Wheatman, and Fred Thorne; Misses Fanny Robertson, Dolores Drummond, Annie Irish, Marion Lea, Maunder, and Winifred Emery, &c. Doors open, 7.30. Box-office open, 10 to 6.30. MATINEE of THAT DOCTOR CUPID, SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 7.30, FIRST MATE. At 8.30, FAUST UP TO DATE. Miss Florence St. John, Miss Violet Cameron, Miss Marie Illington, Miss Fanny Robina, Miss Jenny M'Nulty, Miss Lillian Price, Miss M. Jones, Miss F. Levey, Miss A. Young, Miss E. Greville, Miss M. Love; Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Mr. H. Parker, Mr. Charles Ross, Mr. E. Haslem, and Mr. George Stone.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Edward Terry.)
The safest Theatre in the world, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout by electricity.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER, by A. W. Pinero. 313th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Blanche Horlock. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.—Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. Brickwell.

GLOBE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Mr. Richard Mansfield.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Miss KATE VAUGHAN (specially engaged) as Miss HARDCASTLE. Mr. LIONEL BROUGH as TONY LUMPKIN. Followed by the Monologue, HOW IT HAPPENED, in which Miss Vaughan will dance.
Mr. Mansfield is ordered by his physician to cease work for a time. Upon his return to this theatre Shakespeare's Tragedy, RICHARD III., will be played.

OPERA COMIQUE THEATRE, Strand.
(Lessee, F. J. Harris. Under the management of Mrs. Oscar Beringer.)
EVERY EVENING at 8.30, TARES, a Play in Three Acts, by Mrs. Oscar Beringer. Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, Messrs. C. W. Somerset, G. Canninge, E. Hendrie, W. Guise, and J. G. Grahame; Miss Kate Rorke, Misses Mary Collette, Marie Hudspeth, Gracie Murielle, Mrs. Edmund Phelps, and Miss Gertrude Kingston. Preceded by, at 7.45, COOL AS A CUCUMBER. Mr. Charles Collette, &c.—Business Manager, Henry Ball.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by Sydney Grundy, and entitled MAMMA. 110th Performance. Preceded at 8 by BOX AND COX. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2.30, LITTLE GOODY TWO SHOES. Special prices:—Stalls: Adults, 7s. 6d.; Children, 5s. Dress circle: Children and Adults, 5s. Pit: Adults, 2s. 6d.; children, 1s. 6d.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, PAUL JONES. Misses Agnes Huntington, Phyllis Broughton, Kate Cutler, St. Cyr, Jeanie Mills, and Miss Wadman; Messrs. Harry Monkhouse, Henry Ashley, Templer Saxe, Albert James, George Preston, and Frank Wyatt. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Henry J. Leslie.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, DOROTHY. 855th Performance. Mesdames Effie Chapuy, Florence Perry, H. Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. At 7.30, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. H. Watkin.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.15, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2, NADGY. Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and powerful company. Conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded at 7.30 by QUITS. Doors open at 7.15; Box-office open daily from 10 to 5 o'clock. Telephone 3,241. MORNING PERFORMANCES, doors open 1.30. Children half price to Matinees.—R. D'Albertson, Acting Manager.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
TO-DAY, at 3 and 7.30, Christmas Pantomime, CINDERELLA, under direction of Oscar Barrett. Messrs. Edward Righton, Clarence J. Hague, and John D'Auban; Mesdames Susie Vaughan, Emma D'Auban, Mary Righton, Kate Vito, Amy Liddon, and Edith Bruce.

CHAIRMEN FOR THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

The scheme for gerrymandering the London County Council may be regarded as practically dead. It was so monstrous that it only needed to be exposed to perish. No doubt there may here and there be a few absurd wire-pullers who imagine that because a majority of practical men have been elected to do practical administrative work in accordance with certain advanced ideas, that therefore they have ready to hand a machine which they can use with the unscrupulous facility with which Boss Tweed controlled the Tammany Ring in New York, but they will be cruelly undeceived. The advanced majority may be Radical in their tendencies, but they are on that account all the more difficult to control. To imagine that a Council of honest men, just chosen by all the people of London, is ready to lend itself to be a mere tool in the hands of a clique because that clique labels itself Radical, is to make the grossest of blunders. We may take it as practically settled that the Council will choose the best men it can get for County Aldermen, taking most of them from the elected County Councillors, and resolutely refusing the impudent demand that the first exercise of its authority should be to execute a gross party job.

That being settled, the next question that arises is the delicate one of the choice of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Deputy-Chairman. There is a general agreement that no better choice than Lord Rosebery could be made for the chair. He is the only Councillor of Cabinet rank, and he is a man of immense ability. He has leisure and inclination to work. His social position and his personal charm, although subsidiary considerations, are not to be left out of account in the choice of the Chairman of the Parliament of London. The Chairman will not be as the Speaker of the House of Commons. His position will rather resemble that of the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords. Lord Rosebery has almost every qualification which such a Chairman should possess. He has indeed only two disadvantages. He is too sensitive, and he has had no administrative experience in the details of municipal government. Neither of these defects is incurable, and both will disappear under the educational experience of the Chair. Lord Rosebery, therefore, we may take it, will be unanimously selected as the first Chairman of the first County Council of London. It is a great position which he will worthily fill.

Starting then from the Chairmanship of Lord Rosebery we come to the Vice-Chairmanship and the Deputy Chair. First of all, must we have a Deputy Chairman? We think that the answer will be in the affirmative. The Deputy Chairman will be paid. He need not be an elected member of the Council. Both he and the Vice-chairman should be in the House of Commons. There is one man whose name instinctively rises to the lips as the natural Deputy Chairman of the Council which has come into existence largely through his exertions. Mr. Firth is strong where Lord Rosebery is weakest. He has an immense local knowledge, and his acquaintance with the existing administration of London probably exceeds that of any member of the Council, certainly exceeds that of any Councillor who is also a member of Parliament. But Mr. Firth is not an urbane man, and he has his enemies in the House of Commons, especially in the Ministry. The County Council must have some one who can speak for it in the House of Commons whose parliamentary position, and whose personal relations with both sides, will strengthen rather than impair the intrinsic chance of success possessed by any demand which the Council may make. Mr. Firth would not be a plus, but rather a minus, quantity with the present Government—which may last almost as long as the present Council. What, then, should be done? The choice of the man who will speak for the Council in the House of Commons is even more important than the selection of Chairman. He ought to be, if possible, a man of Cabinet rank. He must have at his finger ends all the principles and the details of the administration with which the Local Government Board has to deal. And finally he must be a person who can command confidence both in London and in Parliament. There is only one such man who may be available. We do not know whether he is actually available, but he is so far and away the ideal man for the post that we hope no stone will be left unturned to secure his acceptance of the position. We refer, of course, to Mr. Stansfeld. He is an ex-President of the Local Government Board, and he conducted the discussion of the Act which created the London County Council. He is a man of unimpeachable integrity, and on the most friendly terms with all sections of the House. He is not at present a member of the Council. But he could either be elected as Alderman, or, better still, selected as Councillor for one of the many seats that will be vacated by the election of Aldermen. If the London County Council could start with Lord Rosebery as Chairman, Mr. Stansfeld as Vice-Chairman and representative of the Council in the House of Commons, and Mr. Firth as Deputy Chairman, the great experiment would begin under the best possible auguries for success.

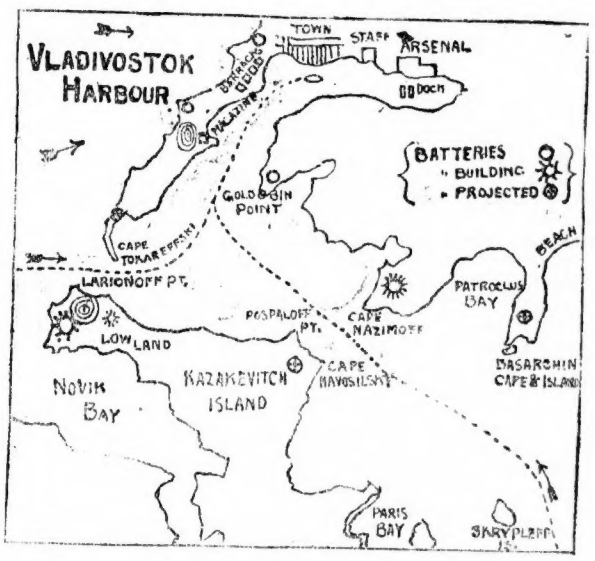
IS VLADIVOSTOK IMPREGNABLE?

(From our Travelling Commissioner.) October 6, 1888.

Vladivostok is of great interest to the rest of the world, and chiefly of course, to England and the United States, as the two Powers with most at stake in the Pacific, for exactly the same reasons that it is of importance to Russia, namely, as the one great naval stronghold and base, from which Russian ironclads could issue in time of war to fall upon their enemies in the Pacific, and to which they could return for supplies, for repairs or for refuge. And it was to see this Vladivostok that I came. Is it a great stronghold? Could it defy a hostile fleet? Is it provided with the necessaries of an efficient naval base? Does it, as its name declares, help those who hold it to "the possession of the East?" These are the questions I have to answer as well as an outsider and a civilian may. Nobody else has yet done so.

The Weak Points of Vladivostok.

The last so-called "scare" showed exactly what would be done at Vladivostok in case of war. The lights on Skrypleff Island in the East entrance and near Pospaloff Point to guide ships through the west entrance, were extinguished; the west entrance was completely blocked from Larioneff Point to Cape Tokareffski with contact mines; the narrow passage from Cape Novosilsky to Cape Nazimoff was blocked



with contact and electric mines, except a channel fifty feet wide under the former, and a gunboat lay near by to stop merchant vessels and send an officer on board to pilot them through; while preparations were made to remove all the civilian inhabitants to a sheltered valley some distance inland. Supposing now that these precautions were all carried out to-day, could a fairly powerful fleet, such as the English Fleet, or the Pei-yang (Northern) Squadron of the Chinese fleet if properly officered, or the Japanese fleet, force an entrance? We will say for the sake of argument, to begin with, that the Russian fleet is out of the way. What are the defences of Vladivostok? Both channels are commanded and their mine-fields protected by Fort Golden, and this is armed with a number of 9-inch muzzle-loading guns of an old pattern and Russian manufacture. Its upper part is only, I believe, a battery of mortars. In the centre of the long narrow strip of land forming the

OUR KITH AND KIN.

Sir William Robinson appears to have left Adelaide amid a chorus of praise. Among his achievements are chronicled the establishment of a Chair of Music in the University, the promotion of literary societies, and the dispensing of more entertainments than any other Governor. His talent in the delivery of after-dinner speeches was added as another virtue of his Governorship, while it is further recalled that on one occasion Sir William with a flask of Irish whisky restored the fainting passengers in a railway train. And—greatest merit of all—as Governor he only spoke once when he was not wanted to.

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It may be of interest at the present time to note that in New South Wales public opinion has been recently aroused on the marriage question. One hundred and sixty-nine clergymen in Sydney have petitioned Parliament against any extension of the facilities for divorce.

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Miss Cornwell, the Copper Queen, is now busy with electric light, having bought the Australian rights of the Schanschieff lamp. Miss Cornwell is visiting each colony in turn, and a New South Wales syndicate has already paid her £50,000.

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There seems to have been an extraordinary scene at the wedding of Miss Essie Jenyns, Australia's Mary Anderson, in Newcastle, N.S.W. The people besieged St. Andrew's Cathedral, and the marriage party had a struggle to get to the altar, the actress fainting in her affianced's arms. Many ladies and children also fainted from the rough treatment they received. Seats, railings, and gas standards were broken down, curtains torn, carved woodwork chipped, and floral decorations destroyed. It is well for the sanctity of cathedral aisles in New South Wales that popular actresses are not married every day.

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William Beach, the sculling champion, has been giving his views on training to a Melbourne newspaper. He says it takes five to six weeks to properly train for a race. During that time he rows twice over the course and walks eighteen miles every day. He drinks half a pint of ale or a pint of champagne, and eats twice of meat. He rises at seven and goes to bed at nine, vetoes intoxicants in the evening, "only when you feel pains in the side or back, then take some gin hot before going to bed," and declares that the most important thing in training is regularity in "doing everything at the same hour."

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There has been a loud outcry in New Zealand against the use of Dr. B. W. Richardson's temperance lesson book in the State schools. The book describes intoxicating drink as "needless, wasteful, and sinful," and Professor Aldis, of the Auckland University, among others, inquires why parents who are moderate drinkers should be forced to pay for such teaching. In one town the authorities have decided to submit the question to the electors. Is the drink question to become as difficult for educationists in the new world as the religious one is in the old?

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The rivalry between the different colonies in Australasia is well illustrated by a proposal that recently found currency in New Zealand. In view of the long drought with which New South Wales and Victoria had been afflicted, the Government was urged to send to those colonies a few itinerant lecturers who would explain to the agriculturists the superior blessings of New Zealand in the way of climate and fertility. The jealous spirit thus indicated does not bode well for federation.

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The colonists have again shown the way to legislators at home. The West Australian Legislature has just passed a Newspaper Libel Bill, and at the instance of the *Perth Daily News* a clause was inserted requiring the plaintiff in an action to give security for costs. The promoters of the Libel Bill in the House of Commons last Session, it will be remembered, failed to obtain this antidote to frivolous actions on the part of adventurous litigants.

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Here is topsy-turveydom indeed! The people of Port Adelaide are actually dissatisfied with their municipal council on the ground of its "excessive economy." They complain that the officials are treated in too niggardly a spirit, and the affairs of the town altogether conducted with totally unnecessary retrenchment. What strange creatures these ratepayers must be!

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The daughter of a clergyman in the small Canadian town of Belleville is striving to become a barrister. The young lady, who is described as exceedingly handsome and well educated, deserted her post as a school teacher, and, obtaining her father's consent, interviewed in turn all the lawyers of the town. With stoical cruelty, however, they all resisted her appeals, and advised her to continue in sweet dalliance rather than venture on law's thorny path. The young lady, however, is said to be steadfast in her resolve.

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New South Wales and Victoria will soon be in all the worry and excitement of General Elections. A cable message from Sydney, under Saturday's date, tells us that the polling in the former colony will be concluded on the 26th of February. The practical issue to be decided will be whether or not New South Wales will continue to adhere to free trade or adopt a protective policy, like its neighbour Victoria. Sir Henry Parkes, the defeated Premier, is the leader of the Freetraders, and Mr. G. R. Dibbs, the head of the new Government, has pinned his faith to protection. The Protectionists have been carrying on an active propaganda for some time past, and have seated their men at several by-elections.

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Cape Town has come to the conclusion that it cannot support a theatre, and no first-class theatrical company, it is said, can live in the place. A proposal to build a theatre was condemned as a scheme "to fritter away hardly-earned public money, with fever and death staring from every sewered gutter in the town."

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Important results to the internal trade of Canada are expected from the completion of the Marsey Canal. The canal cuts through a thin strip of land, but for which Prince Edward county would be an island. At present this little strip cuts off water communication between a number of towns, and the canal will be of the very greatest value to the lumber trade, the saving of distance in some cases amounting to a hundred miles. The work has already occupied ten years, but is expected that the canal will be open for traffic by the summer.

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The coming engagements of the Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland-avenue, are as follows:—February 12, paper by Mr. A. P. Hensman on "Western Australia: its Present and Future;" March 13, anniversary banquet, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, President of the Institute, in the chair; March 26, paper by Mr. W. Westgarth on "Australian Public Finance;" April 9, paper by Professor Fream on "Canadian Agriculture."

western side of the harbour is a powerful battery, containing, I believe, two 28 centimetre breechloading Krupp guns, probably about 27 ton guns, throwing a shell of 516 lb., and these are the heaviest guns with which Vladivostok is armed to-day. Further to the north, a little higher up than it is marked on my sketch-map, is another battery, formed, I believe, of two 8-inch breech-loading cannon, two more of the same 28 centimetre Krupps, and four mortars. These two batteries are designed to protect the weak point of Vladivostok—the shelling of the town and arsenal over the land from points marked on my map with double arrows. That is all.

THE POSITION NOT NOW IMPREGNABLE.

The answer is therefore easy. Vladivostok, in the absence of men-of-war to protect it, could undoubtedly be taken by such fleets as I have mentioned, and if the last "scare" had become a struggle there can be little doubt that the English Fleet would have first shelled the town and then forced an entrance to the harbour. For the town could be shelled easily at 8,000 yards, while the bombarding ships constantly moving would present a poor target for the Krupp guns at nearly 4,000 yards: the 9-inch muzzle-loaders are not weapons of much precision or penetration, and the men fighting them would be terribly exposed; the mortars, unless they are of the recent pattern with which Krupp has been experimenting, which is doubtful, though of course I do not know, are of little or no use at all; while removing or exploding mines which are not well protected by batteries is a comparatively easy matter nowadays. If defending ships were present they would add to the difficulty by exactly their own strength, a matter which does not come within the range of this discussion. But after an attack made to-day, Vladivostok would certainly not be the "possession of the East"—it would be the possession of the enemy.

BUT NEW DEFENCES IN PROGRESS.

But what if the attack be deferred till to-morrow? The truth of the foregoing assertion can be almost proved, as you prove a sum in division by another in multiplication, by the fact, not yet known and appreciated, that the Russian Government is adding to the defences of Vladivostok in every respect and on the most lavish scale. An estimate has just been passed by the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, and submitted to St. Petersburg for approval, for strengthening Vladivostok by engineering work alone at an expense of no less than 6,000,000 roubles, and a good deal of this is being rapidly spent in anticipation. The Arsenal is being greatly enlarged by both new buildings and new machinery; an addition to the great floating Stanfield dock is just finishing; fine new barracks are under construction; and several new forts are half finished, of a size and arrangement far in advance of anything existing here at present. One of these forts, just to the north of Cape Tokareffski, will command both entrances to the harbour and ships in position to shell the town; another of great size will command the mine-field with which Novik Bay, from which Fort Goldobin and part of the town could be bombarded, is to be protected; and two others will command the harbour and its approaches from the east. It is only reasonable to suppose that these when completed will be armed with guns of the latest pattern and great power. Indeed, I understand that 12 inch 35 cal. guns have already been selected for one of the eastern forts. In a year's time these will be completed, and if the government sanctions the engineers' estimate recently submitted, batteries will also be placed on some of the large islands south of the harbour, an extremely important situation. Even then perhaps it is too much to say that Vladivostok will be impregnable, but it will be an extremely strong place, and a much more powerful fleet than any now in the East would have to fight long and hard for it. The Russians have got Vladivostok and they mean to keep it, and certainly there is at present nothing in the whole East strong enough even to try to take away from them the Vladivostok which promises to exist next year.

THE BRITISH FLEET WITHIN THE HARBOUR.

The new restrictive regulations so much discussed and so severely criticized in naval circles, by which only two ships of any foreign fleet are allowed to anchor in Vladivostok Harbour at one time, are officially stated to have been made in accordance with similar regulations by other Powers. But they are really the result of one particular incident. Some time ago the British fleet on its summer cruise north reached Vladivostok at night while all the Russian vessels happened to be away (one version says it was in a thick fog, but this is probably apocryphal), and entered unobserved and dropped anchor. Next morning, when the inhabitants of Vladivostok looked out of their windows, they were astounded to see thirteen English men-of-war anchored in a bee-line off the town, and occupying the whole anchorage. Naturally enough they said to themselves that an enemy might do this very thing a short time before war was suddenly declared, when Russia in the Pacific would be at his mercy. Therefore, rather than risk multiplying unpleasantness by prohibiting the entry of foreign vessels from time to time as circumstances might seem to require, they decided to cut off the risk once for all. It was natural and explicable enough on the part of the Russians, but it is an innovation far from welcome to the greater part of any foreign fleet, which must remain knocking about outside at gun practice or steam tactics, while the flagship and one other vessel are comfortably anchored and politely entertained within.

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILROAD.

The coming transcontinental railway from Europe to Vladivostok is just beginning to be the chief topic of conversation here and indeed an interesting topic all over the East. But so far as I can make out, some misconceptions prevail about it. The intention, according to my information, is not by any means to make an all-rail line across the Russian Empire—that would be altogether too big and too costly an undertaking, but only to insert lengths of railway in the gaps between the different pieces of water-communication already existing and for the most part in active use. Engineers are busy surveying here in Siberia and the route is not yet fully decided upon. The one which finds most favour, however, and which will not be far from the accomplished fact, was described to me as follows, for any who care to trace it upon a good map of Siberia:—From Vladivostok to some point upon the Upper Usuri; by river to Chabaroffka and thence upon the Amur to Blagovechensk; by rail (which engineers are at this moment laying down) from Blagovechensk to Irkutsk; by rail from Irkutsk to Tomsk; by river from Tomsk to Tumen; and from Tumen there is already rail communication with St. Petersburg. The average time of the overland journey is now two months and a half; this rail and river route will reduce it to one month. The new route is expected to be complete in four years' time. Its inception is admitted to be wholly strategical, whatever commercial interests it may serve to develop. It will be but the first of many strange and revolutionizing enterprises in the northern world. A telegraph line from New Westminster to St. Petersburg, *viâ* Behring Strait, instead of a Pacific cable, is certain to come before long; indeed it was already half built when the Atlantic cable proved a success, and then abandoned. And even a railway from New York to Peking, *viâ* the Canadian Pacific, Alaska, Behring's Strait, Siberia and Manchuria, is not wholly a wild dream.

VLADIVOSTOK NOT AN ICEBOUND PORT.

I have kept for the last my chief discovery here. It is universally believed that Vladivostok is a closed port for four months out of the twelve—isolated by impassable ice from about December 17 to April 17. And this is regarded as the natural explanation of Russia's "Drang nach Süden," her supposed necessity to press gradually southward for an open port in Korea or below it. Such is not the case. A man of war—and therefore a dozen—can be got in or out of Vladivostok Harbour in case of urgent need at any time of year. There is an American ice-breaking machine here, which on a "trial trip" last winter broke a channel through the thickest part of the ice, one hundred feet long and six fathoms wide, at a pace which would take it out beyond Goldobin Point, where the ice is naturally more or less broken, in three or four days. Moreover Patroclus Bay, and especially the bay further to the south-east, are practicable bays all the year round. At any rate two American ships came up there unaided last winter. Indeed the authorities are considering whether they will not make this the mercantile terminus of the coming railway. The bearing of these facts upon the whole question of the international politics of the Pacific is as obvious as it is of the first importance, especially to England and the United States. If Russia has what she needs, she is under no temptation to seek it elsewhere.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Mr. Chamberlain last night posed as the fervent Imperialist who opposed Home Rule solely in the interest of the Empire at large, which he sees is threatened with Universal Disintegration. If Mr. Chamberlain were to look at the matter through the spectacles of his wife and her kinsfolk instead of through his own eyeglass, he would see that whatever other arguments there may be in favour of Home Rule, the Imperial argument is quite the strongest. As Sir Hercules Robinson said long ago: "Ireland will save the Empire yet. We must 'Federate or Perish,' and Home Rule alone supplies a strong enough lever to compel us to adopt the policy without which our destruction as an Empire is inevitable."

But when Mr. Chamberlain takes to posing as such a flamboyant Imperialist as to venture to smite his old friend and mentor on the cheek as a political Pontius Pilate, and even to criticise his rhetoric as "tawdry," it is necessary to remind him that it is not five years since Mr. Chamberlain used his power and his position as a Cabinet Minister to weaken and endanger the Empire. We have never forgotten that in 1884 it was Mr. Chamberlain who, after we had succeeded, by telling "the Truth about the Navy," in rousing the public and the Government to a sense of the necessity for strengthening our first line of defence, got the extra vote, which his colleagues had agreed to, cut down by millions. Lord Hartington and Lord Northbrook, who found themselves thwarted on that occasion by the self confident ignorance and reckless dogmatism of their Radical colleague, must smile to-day when they read that Mr. Chamberlain thinks—

That the vast extension of the commerce of this country and the revolution which has taken place in the means and the instruments of modern warfare render a review of our resources for defence absolutely necessary, and justify some considerable extension of them.

We all live and learn, no doubt, but considering what mischief Mr. Chamberlain did to the navy in 1884 he might be less severe in his criticisms of Mr. Morley to-day.

The news from Russia continues to be distinctly good. The Tzar is going to abolish his deputies—the Governor-Generals in the South—the Russian rouble is going up, and Count Tolstoi is going out. According to a Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg:—

The most influential members of the Council, the majority of the Ministers, and M. Solski, Comptroller of the Empire, declare that the time is so little fitted for even the introduction of the scheme of reform that a practical discussion of it is impossible.

If we remember that "the scheme of reform" associated with Count Tolstoi's name is reaction pure and simple, it is evident that the Tzar is on the right tack at last.

How foolish the *Standard* looks this morning! The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* having commented complacently upon the leader in the *Daily Telegraph*, referring to it as a morning paper, in our relations with Russia, the *Standard*, assuming that the only London morning paper whose observations could attract attention in St. Petersburg is its noble self, calmly appropriates the remarks of its Russian contemporary in this wise:—

The English public will note with satisfaction that, in referring to certain expressions of disinterested friendship for Russia which recently appeared in these columns, we cordially acknowledge the handsome and generous terms in which the Russian official organ refers to this journal. We should be sorry, in response to remarks of so amiable a character as those to which we have alluded, &c.

And then to think that, after all, it was the *Daily Telegraph*, and not the *Standard*, to which the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* referred!

"Free schools are bound to come," says Mr. Chamberlain, and, apparently, he has made up his mind that they are to come by way of the Imperial Exchequer. So far as we can make out the drift of his suggestion last night at Birmingham, he is in favour of adding the amount now paid in school fees to the annual grants, and making all primary education free at the expense of the taxpayer. He no longer objects to the subsidizing of denominational schools. All that he asks is that they shall be subsidized, not by the British citizen out of the left-hand pocket of the rates, but out of the right-hand pocket of the taxes.

Mr. Goschen will have a bad quarter of an hour this morning when he reads Mr. Chamberlain's speech. First, there is the demand for *Free* Schools—a phrase ambiguous at all times, but cruelly ironical from the point of view of a Chancellor of the Exchequer. The amount paid by scholars during last year was £1,774,626; that, therefore, is the amount which Mr. Goschen would have to raise annually for the first item in Mr. Chamberlain's programme. But the second is far worse—being nothing less than an extension of the Ashbourne Act, not only in Ireland itself, but also to England, Scotland, and Wales. There is a great deal to be said for Mr. Chamberlain here, as well as on the question of Free Schools. The extension of the Ashbourne Act outside Ireland is bound to come; but woe unto the Chancellor of the Exchequer in whose time it comes! The prospect of having to raise the capital for a universal Land Purchase Act for the United Kingdom is not calculated to raise their spirits at the Treasury.

Many suggestions have been made for the relief of distressed agriculturists, but we do not remember to have seen snail farming proposed. Yet it is said that this is a very profitable pursuit on the Continent. During Lent snails are much used, and are stated to be excellent eating when roasted on the bar and eaten with pepper and vinegar. If soaked in salt, and then cooked and served like whelks and periwinkles, they are better still. Farmers in the Dijon district of France have been known to make £300 per annum out of snail culture, and at Ulm, in Wurtemberg, no fewer than 10 millions of these delicacies are produced every year.

If two strong scenes and three good actors can save a piece which is in the main talky, tedious, and inconsistent, "Tares" may be a success at the Opéra Comique. Mrs. Beringer has revised and in some respects improved the play since its production at the Prince of Wales's, but she has not made the revision thorough enough. Loose ends hang out in every direction. Speeches and even whole scenes have become unmeaning because the effects they led up to have been cut out. The motives of the villain and villainess, never very clear, have become more incomprehensible than ever, and the place these personages occupy in the dramatic structure has become more than ever disproportionate. There is unquestionable strength, however, in the scene between Nigel and Margaret which closes the first act, and in the battle royal between Margaret and Rachel to which the third act is mainly devoted. The former passage is exquisitely played by Mr. Forbes-Robertson and Miss Kate Rorke, and in the latter Miss Gertrude Kingston and Miss Rorke fairly share the honours. Little Miss Gracie Murielle plays very brightly the part of the boy Jack, "created" by Miss Vera Beringer. The remaining members of the cast (except Mr. Hendrie and Miss Collette, who have but episodic parts) are by no means all that might be desired. Mr. Canninge is a sadly inadequate Vicar, and Mr. C. W. Somerset's method of playing the villain is an additional reason for the curtailment of that character.

"The return of three Socialist candidates was not the only remarkable thing," writes a correspondent, "in the recent School Board election at Newcastle. The results are further notable because the various parties on the new Board are represented exactly as they would have been if the election had been conducted under the Proportional Representation system. The total number of votes was 181,296. The seats to be filled were 15. The quota was thus 11,332. The Unsectarian vote was 66,850, entitling to 6 members; the Socialist, 41,071, entitling to 3; the Church, 42,892, entitling to 4; and the Catholic, 30,483, entitling to 2. The actual composition of the New Board is 6 Unsectarians, 4 Church, 3 Labour, and 2 Catholic. It is not often that the ideal and real results thus coincide."

The *Standard* complained the other day that the Liberals took each by-election separately and did not attempt to derive any general forecast from the collective results. Perhaps it will be satisfied by the admirable essay in this latter direction made by Lord Rosebery at Scarborough last night. Here is how he put the case:—

Since the election of July, 1886, we have had 59 by-elections, excluding two or three in which there have been double returns. These 59 constituencies in 1886 returned 37 Tories and 22 Liberals. Therefore they returned a majority of 15 Tories. About a twelfth of the present House of Commons would be 56; therefore you may take 59 to be a little more than a twelfth, and the majority of 15 a little more than represents the Tory majority as it exists—in fact, a good deal more in proportion. Well, these 59 elections began with a Tory majority of 15; they stood in 1886 at 37 Tories to 22 Liberals. How do they stand now? They stand 30 Tories and 29 Liberals. That is to say, you have reduced the Tory majority of 15 to a majority of one, and you may readily understand if that is the result in 59 constituencies what would be the result if we had an opportunity of appealing to the country.

The result, of course, would be the reduction of the Tory majority to the vanishing point. Why was the *Standard* so anxious to see this forecast made?

NEW BOOKS.

"THE MAKERS OF BRITISH INDIA."

"The Makers of British India," by W. H. Davenport Adams (John Hogg), is exactly the book that is wanted to give to English schoolboys an account of the way in which our Indian Empire was built up. The story is told in simple language, without any striving after effect, and the main facts are brought into proper relief, and not buried under a mass of detail. The period covered is nominally from A.D. 1600 to 1887, but the first hundred and fifty years of the history only occupy a few pages, and the real work of the book properly begins with the fighting round Madras between the English and the French. It was in this straggling war that the supremacy of the English over all other settlers in India was definitely established, and Mr. Adams rightly devotes considerable attention to it. The utility of this bright little volume is much increased by well-arranged tables of contents, and by a careful index. A list of authorities to be consulted is also prefixed to the text, and about a dozen illustrations, including a map, find their places among the pages. To these latter it is not possible to give much praise. They are evidently from old and almost worn-out cuts, and have not even the merit of being correct; for example, a picture showing the gateway of the Great Mosque at Delhi is carelessly described as the Palace at Delhi. The solitary map, too, is very defective. Good maps are essential to the understanding of history, and such a book as the "Makers of India" ought to be illustrated with at least half a dozen well-coloured maps showing the distribution of British power at different periods. But if the publishers could not afford to perfect their book in this way, they might at least have selected a map on which the railways and main roads were marked, and on which all the important places mentioned in the text were shown.

"LAST WORDS TO GIRLS."

"Last Words to Girls on Life in School and after School." By Mrs. William Grey. (Rivingtons.) Nothing could be more admirable in its way than the advice given by Mrs. Maria Grey in her farewell volume dedicated to the pupils of the Girls' Public Day School Company, with which her name has been for so many years associated. As an enthusiastic educationalist Mrs. Grey is most anxious to impress upon the rising generation the real aim and object of their school teaching; that it is not merely—as damsels are apt to imagine—the acquisition of knowledge, pure and simple, and still more emphatically that "anything that can be finished in the few short years of school life must be so poor and mean a thing that it might as well not have been begun." In the introductory chapter she defines education as being a preparation for service, and this is the keynote of all her remarks. If the truths inculcated be familiar to many, they are of a nature which require constant repetition in order to be acted upon. Thus to school girls in their teens, to whom indiscriminate criticism appears as an infallible proof of superiority, the following may be specially commended: "The *nil admirari* temperament going through the world criticising, disparaging, despising, incapable of being lifted out of self by a glowing genuine spontaneous admiration or reverence, will do nothing really great or really good." Only in her remarks on marriage, and what she considers the inevitable and divinely ordained subjection of the woman to the man, is the authoress a little bit behind the times. It is a pity, with its many excellences, that the book is written in so didactic a tone, as it is to be feared that all but the most serious minded of the day-school scholars will be deterred from attempting its perusal.

THE MEMOIRS OF A FRENCH MINISTER.

"Memoirs of the Count de Falloux." From the French. Edited by C. B. Pitman. 2 vols. (Chapman and Hall.) This book must not be ranked with the collections of personal anecdote of which so many have lately been given to the world. Many readers will find it dull after a course of piquant stories about grasping prima donnas and eccentric tenors; but for the student of history it will have a real value. M. de Falloux was a Legitimist of the moderate type. He has something interesting to say about Charles X. and about the July Monarchy; but the more valuable part of his recollections is reached when he comes to speak of the Revolution of 1848 and the events which followed it. There is a picturesque description of the Constituent Assembly elected on Easter Day, 1848, and of the risings of May and June of that year. What a delightful *gamin* he must have been who, making his way with the mob into the House, exclaimed, "Well! citizen representatives, what do you think of the right of visit?" In the following year M. de Falloux took office under the Prince-President as Minister of Public Instruction and Worship. There are some curious details of Louis Napoleon's ways of thinking and general characteristics. He was ill-educated, though with a more than respectable acquaintance with some of the exact sciences; knowing little of men; remarkably obstinate in retaining, though not in pushing, his opinions—"he could be restrained but not convinced"—not cruel, though capable of being hard on occasion. Before the end of the year M. de Falloux resigned. His health was the cause alleged; but he was isolated in the Cabinet, which indeed only the urgent representations of M. Dupanloup and other friends had induced him to enter. Among other notable passages are the account of the *coup d'état* in December, 1851, and of the negotiations which ended in the manifesto of July 5, 1871, with its famous conclusion: "No! Frenchmen, Henry V. will not abandon the white flag of Henry IV."

THE CARICATURIST OF "VANITY FAIR"

CARLO PELLEGRINI. BY TIGHE HOPKINS.

It is a little more than a month since I first thought that Pellegrini would die. We were going home to his chambers in Mortimer-street from Pagani's, his favourite restaurant, in Great Portland-street, a walk of three or four minutes. It was a black and biting night, the frost curding the mud of the pavement; and though he was wrapped in a thick grey inverness and muffler, he shook with cold. He gave me the key to open the door, and his fingers had an icy touch through the woollen glove. As he put off his cloak and turned up the lamp he said, "I think we go no more to Pagani." It was the last time I was there with him.

THE APPROACH OF DEATH.

But his hold on life was extraordinary, and up to the last of his conscious moments his buoyant humour—which had in it a flavour of the old, broad Italian comedy, a strong dash of Rabelais, and something even of English Elizabethanism—flashed out continuously. He had the oddest notions of the way he would choose to die; finally deciding that he would die this way, that way, or any way—save only in the ultra-sentimental fashion of the heroine of "La Traviata." A half-light of fantastic comedy played over all the closing scenes of this brilliant life. Picture him in his chamber on the morning when the blood-vessel broke last summer. He awoke at about three A.M. to find himself vomiting blood, and rang for his servant William (Pellegrini's Corporal Trim). "Will-yam, you see this? I goin' to die. Get clean linen and dress me. I shall die clean." And William, the tenderest and most devoted servant that master ever had, dressed him spotlessly, and Pellegrini sent him for a hansom, and together they drove through the streets in search of a physician. This was the beginning of it, nearly six months ago. He got better and fell back; got better and fell back again. During six months he was approaching and receding from that "gulf of death" which, *ohimè*! he has now passed. Certainly death looked noble in the studio in Mortimer-street, but who that knew him can think of Carlo Pellegrini dead? He is supping in some mad tavern on the banks of Acheron, with Aristophanes and Rabelais for his hosts.

ONE OF GARIBALDI'S RED SHIRTS.

Pellegrini was born in March, 1839, at Capua, about thirty miles from Naples. His father was a landed proprietor in Capua, and on the mother's side he descended directly from the great house of Medici. After his father's death society in Naples heard of him; he was an *enfant gâté* in Prince Monteleone's family there, singing Neapolitan songs to a droll accompaniment of his own, and making the funniest thumb-nail pictures of his friends. He set the fashion in dress, took pretty Americans to sail in his yacht on the bay, and was not long in laughing away the fortune his father had left him. Then the Garibaldian war cry of "Italia Una!" fired him. His family, and, doubtless, most of his Neapolitan elegants, were on the side of Bomba and the Pope; so what more natural to the gay and independent Carlo than that he should don the red shirt and enlist as a volunteer in the ragged ranks of the Liberator? He fought at the Volturno, I believe, and, returning to Naples immediately afterwards, was the first to rush to the Caffè d' Europa, fling up his cap, and shout, "Viva l'Italia! Viva Garibaldi!" Later there was a romantic and touching love affair (the lady being one of the most beautiful in Italy), and the unhappy ending of this was one of the reasons why he left his country. There was another reason, connected with the death of a dearly-loved sister.

PENNILESS IN LONDON.

He came to England in November of 1864, and never saw Italy again. The memories he had buried there must have been poignant ones. Unknown, and with scarcely any money, he set foot in London. He had no profession, and had probably never done a stroke of work in his life. His earliest experiences here must have been as novel to him as they were unpleasant. When his money was spent, he passed more than one night in the streets of London. But this was not for long. He had a friend at the Italian Embassy in the person of Count Maffei; and he was slightly known to the Ambassador, the Marquis D'Azelio. In a twinkling he was on his feet again; and before he could have forgotten those nights he had spent in the open (nothing so terrible, after all, to a youngster who had had his red shirt soaked in the Volturno trenches) that bright and laughing face of his was beginning to be familiar in London drawing-rooms. This was very well so far, but unless he had brought a dress-suit from Naples I don't know how he procured one, for up to this time he had not earned a shilling. Now, however, he began diligently to ply the pencil which hitherto he had used only to make sport for (and of) society in Capua and Naples.

HIS FIRST SKETCH IN ENGLAND.

At the dinner given at the Holborn Restaurant a year ago, in celebration of the issue of the thousandth number of *Vanity Fair*, he told us that it was in a room of the old "Holborn" he had made his first sketch in England. This sketch, which was never published, exists. It is number one in the pocket sketch-book that accompanied him wherever he went in those days. There are four or five of these little books, each of which should be worth, even at this day, a good deal more than its slender weight in gold. Their contents illustrate the actual commencement of his serious career as a draughtsman. There are heads and miniature full-lengths of all manner of celebrities and notorieties of the day; and amongst them I remember a peculiarly funny caricature of some lean-limbed and wooden-featured ballet-girl of the ancient Holborn Casino. The proprietor of the Casino, whoever he may have been, chanced to see the artist taking this portrait, and said, "If you'll do two or three more like that there, and give 'em to me—there ain't a great deal in 'em—I'll give you a free pass to the Casino." And I believe a bargain was struck on the spot. One of the pocket sketch-books contains the likeness of Mark Lemon which Pellegrini drew on the occasion of his first (and only) interview with the editor of *Punch*. He went to Lemon with an intoduction, and Lemon asked for a taste of his quality. Pellegrini made some excuse, and slipping from the room, whipped out the sketch-book, and then and there transferred Lemon (whom he had never seen before) to one of its pages. Lemon was delighted, but said, "I'm afraid it isn't quite in our style"—that "damn'd editorial formula" which most aspirants to a position on the press get by heart before they get the position.

ENGAGED ON "VANITY FAIR."

But Pellegrini's was a lucky star. In a short time from this he had earned a sovereign. This was the sum paid him by the late Mr. Granville Sartoris for a caricature portrait of himself. It was the very first money his pencil had ever gained him, and he kept it as a lucky piece. Once, in dire straits, he pledged it for five shillings; but he was miserable until he got it back again, and it was wrapped away in tissue paper in his cabinet ever afterwards. I dare say most of his friends have seen it. Who has it now? His *fidus Achates*, Mr. Louis Fagan, of the British Museum, should secure it and keep it there. After the Sartoris portrait he received a good many private commissions; but he was still unattached. Not one of the established illustrated journals offered an opening for his especial talent—portraiture from the standpoint of a humorous satirist. His opportunity, however, was at hand. At the house of the late Mr. Charles Waring, M.P., he met Mr. Gibson Bowles, then a dapper and smart young man doing work for the *Morning Post*, who told Pellegrini that he was about to start a paper of his own. "Pourquoi n'y mettez-vous pas des caricatures?" said the eager artist. Mr. Bowles's paper, with its singularly happy title of *Vanity Fair*, duly made its appearance on the 7th of November, 1868: but it was not *Vanity Fair* after all, inasmuch as the first issues were without the cartoons to which the subsequent fame of the earliest of the "society papers" was mainly owing. The real history of this fashionable print commenced on the 30th of January, 1869, on which date was published the first caricature portrait that bore the signature of "Ape."

"APE'S" FIRST SKETCHES.

The honour fell to Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. Disraeli then. Pellegrini drew him in the well-known long brown overcoat, with the deep velvet collar, the trousers matching, and the always irreproachable boots. His happy gift of catching a characteristic attitude of his subject is strikingly apparent in this his first cartoon. Mr. Gladstone followed in the next number; and a glance at the portrait shows that the now inevitable Gladstone collar was not altogether the invention of Mr. Harry Furniss. The French word *frappant* best describes the effect which the first of the "Ape" cartoons immediately produced. They were an absolute novelty in English journalism. With sincere deference to the learned and sympathetic writer in the *Daily Telegraph*, the process of chromo-lithography had never before been applied to work of this kind. Cartoon followed cartoon. "Who is 'Ape'?" said everybody, but nobody knew. It was especially in journalistic circles and in the haunts of men about town that these curious new pictures were talked of. It was an apt and veracious testimony to their merits.

HIS METHOD WITH HIS SITTERS.

It has been asked a thousand times since then how were the drawings done? what was Pellegrini's method? From the first, his method was entirely his own. There was a clause in his original contract with Mr. Bowles to the effect that the editor should take the subjects to Pellegrini's studio. But a "sitting" with "Ape" was not a sitting at all, in the ordinary sense of the word. While his subject was with him his pencil was never produced. It was a statesman, a divine, a soldier, an artist, an author, an actor, a journalist, or a jockey—Pellegrini received him in his studio, chatted with him, made him at home, and finally said "Good day!" The sitter was never allowed to be discomposed by the sight of paper or pencil. Pellegrini, smoking cigarettes incessantly, talked, gossiped, drew his man out and threw him off his guard by compelling him to be quite at his ease. But when the "good-bye" had been said he had got all he wanted. "I got him here!" he used to say, tapping his forehead. He had, in fact, photographed his subject on his mental retina. The portrait itself was done almost entirely from memory. He would begin by making a sketch, on rough, grey-toned paper. This might be commenced a week, a fortnight, or six months after he had had the "sitting." The impression once made upon his brain, he could retain it almost as long as he pleased. His real labour was wholly mental.

HOW HE MADE HIS SKETCHES.

The moment he had a clear imaginative perception of his subject he was ready to begin drawing. He would start up at dinner, ring his bell, and tell William to get out the paper and pencil. When he had satisfied himself with a silhouette he would make a tracing of that upon common tracing-paper (he made his own tracing-paper sometimes), and the corrected tracing-paper—when he had once found his leading or guiding line—he would transfer to a fresh block of the original grey-blue paper. It was then that he began to put in the colour, working in water-colour in the manner technically known as *gouache*—a manner principally in vogue amongst Neapolitan artists. In parenthesis it may be said that no one who had seen only the processed reproductions of his drawings in *Vanity Fair* could form any idea of the fineness, the *nettelé*, of the originals. I asked him once, when we were looking over one of the old *Vanity Fair* albums, whether he could point out any drawing in his gallery of which he was especially proud.

HIS BEST PORTRAITS.

He said he thought the portraits of Baron Brunnow (a late Danish Minister, I think) and the present Lord Derby—who was Lord Stanley when Pellegrini limned him—were the best portraits he had ever drawn. There were two others for which he had a great fondness, the portraits of General Gordon and his friend Sir Anthony Panizzi, late Principal Librarian of the British Museum. He drew one female portrait, and only one, for *Vanity Fair*—that of Miss Starr, the nun; and in connection with this subject he had a favourite pun, which I am not bold enough to reproduce. It should be said that Pellegrini was in no way dependent upon a formal sitting. He would seek his subject wherever he was to be found; at the club, in the theatre, on the race-course, in church, and in the lobby of the House of Commons. When he was studying the Rev. Henry White, he took the sacrament at the Savoy Chapel one Sunday, in order to get as close to him as possible. And he was at all times equal to a ruse. He went to Oxford on one occasion to sketch, among others, Dr. Cox, the Librarian of the Bodleian. "You'll never get near Cox," said everybody; and, in fact, "Ape" found the Doctor quite unapproachable. Remembering, however, that Dr. Cox was a friend of Panizzi, he wrote to his friend Fagan, at the British Museum: "Telegraph in Panizzi's name presenting me to Cox." Dr. Cox promptly received a message by wire, in which "Panizzi" begged to be allowed to introduce "his friend Signor Carlo Pellegrini."

"PELICAN" IN SOCIETY.

But "Ape" had now become something more than a great caricaturist. He was a personage in society. As it had been in Naples so it was in London. He was courted, fêted, overwhelmed with praise and flattery. He dined and danced in Belgravia, and was idolized in Bohemia. His talent and personal charm attracted not only the interest but the friendship of the Prince of Wales. Carlo—he was always "Pelican" to his friends, by the way—set various fashions. It was he who popularized the cigarette (is the celebrated "Pellegrini" brand still made?); he gave culinary laws, he discovered Pagani, whose restaurant is now a chosen resort of artists, players, journalists, and the rest. In the style peculiar to himself, Pellegrini was always one of the best-dressed men in London, and he was, undoubtedly, its greatest Bohemian. Every one about town knew by sight that short, sturdy figure—so extremely graceful, nevertheless—the strong head, and massive neck; the face, with its immense breadth of forehead, great soft brown eyes, and brown beard; the fine hands, with the long and delicate nails. He had a great skill in anecdote, and told a story in dumb show with an indescribably comic effect. With not a single domestic taste, he was by temperament as much as by habit a man of the clubs. He was an original member of the Fielding and Beefsteak Clubs, and a life member of the Arts.

HIS STUDIOS.

During his five-and-twenty years in London he had three or four different residences. He was, first of all, somewhere in Pimlico; afterwards in Charles-street, Grosvenor-square; next in George-street, Hanover-square; and, lastly, in Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, where he died on Tuesday night, in the bedroom adjoining his studio. In the Mortimer-street studio a grotesque disorder reigned supreme. Except the easel, the cigarettes and the matches were the only things that were ever in their places. About three weeks ago, unable to draw or to go out much, he took it into his head—for the first time during his tenancy—to put the room in order. The effect was startling. The room seemed twice as large as formerly, and from that time there was always an unencumbered chair to sit upon. The great stuffed bear, jammed in a corner between the cabinet and the wall, had space to stand upright for the first time in seven years. He fetched out from dusty recesses the ludicrous caricature portrait of himself by Degas, the little water-colour sketch given him by Bastien Lepage, and the beautiful female head by Micchetti; and with three coloured cardboard boxes (one of which contained the gold and enamelled badge of the Order of the Crown sent him by the King of Italy) he produced an ingenious arrangement of the Italian national colours, of which he was rather proud.

HIS WORK IN OILS.

The portrait of Sir Edward Watkin was one of the few of Pellegrini's oil-paintings. The very partial success which attended his efforts in serious portraiture some twelve or fourteen years ago was a sore blow to Pellegrini, affecting him so keenly, indeed, that he withdrew from London for a time, and abandoned work altogether. Besides this one of his friend Sir Edward Watkin, he made studies in oil of Sir Algernon Borthwick, Mr. F. Austin, and Mr. R. Macbeth, A.R.A. As likenesses, all of these works were pronounced wonderful, but I believe that judicious praise did not extend further. On the other hand, his work in pastel, into which he carried much of the breadth of oil, was often very fine; and critics spoke well of the little that he did in etching, a point on which one would like the opinion of his warm admirer, Mr. Whistler.

HIS PORTRAIT.

One word about the likeness of Pellegrini himself. He had a genial and amusing hatred of the photographer and the newspaper interviewer. On the whole, I believe he hated the photographer most, and nothing would ever induce him to accede to the innumerable requests made to him to be "taken" for the benefit of the public. On Epsom Downs, one Derby Day, a good many years ago, he was photographed for sixpence in company with the late Mr. Sothern, the comedian, and (I think) Lord Londesborough and another. Pellegrini, however, turned his back at the moment when the photographer began to operate, and in that position he was represented in the picture. A second one was taken, in which Pellegrini's companions appeared holding him firmly in front of the camera; Sothern deriding him, with his fingers to his nose.

FAREWELL.

The vivid pencil of Carlo Pellegrini has been "untimely stopp'd." "Death's silent ocean," that ripples always so near to the feet of us all, has received him too soon. Yet (and there is some relieving glow in this) dying as he did in the country of his adoption, his last hours could not have been more affectionately cared for in the country of his birth. His oldest friend, Mr. Louis Fagan, who knew him years ago in Naples, and who has been an English brother to him ever since, was with him to the end. Beyond all praise has been the devotion of another close friend, Dr. J. J. Pringle, whose tenderness of him during all those melancholy months of sickness was the comrade's not less than the physician's. I might name many another old and staunch friend of "Ape's," beginning with "Atlas," whose sympathy (there are those who will know the wider meaning that word seeks to convey) helped him to die in peace. But no one will miss him as "William" will—William, whose trueness to him was as steel, or "as the dial to the sun."

"So rest, for ever rest," Carlo! *Addio*!

THE PIRATES AT BAY.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. GEORGE MOORE.

"I HAVE determined to squash them, and I *will* squash them. They are a set of pick-pockets, and every honest man should rejoice in their discomfiture." Such was the Profession of a Young Man, who called at our office yesterday to enlighten us on the latest phase of the great feud between English authors and American publishers.

Mr. George Moore's "Confessions of a Young Man" was originally published by Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein and Co. Mr. Brentano bought of them 1,000 copies for the American market at 7½*d.* each. The purchase was a lucky one for Mr. Brentano, as his 1,000 copies sold out in a day. Thereupon he applied to Messrs. Sonnenschein for more. Their answer was that he could not have any at less than 1*s.* a copy, as a sale at any smaller price would, they found, be a sale at a loss to them. And there, so far as any negotiations were continued, the matter rested. What followed next, Mr. Moore went on to describe:—

"Imagine my surprise on receiving not long afterwards from a friend of mine in America a copy of a second Brentano edition, with a great big lie, 'Authorized Edition,' printed on it; and disfigured further by American vulgarisms in spelling. Of course, I had never authorized the thing at all."

"But surely Mr. Brentano has offered you some explanation and defence of so extraordinary a proceeding?"—"Explanation, certainly; how far also a defence I must leave you to decide. He put the words 'Authorized Edition' on his unauthorized piracy in order to keep 'the pirates' off! As for the rest, he always intended to give me a royalty, but, unfortunately, the amount 'due' to me was very small, as the edition had not sold well—a fact which he tries to account for by insisting on its inferior quality. Subsequently I have had some conversation with Mr. Brentano, but we have failed to come to terms. He has offered me £10 to settle the matter; but I want to stamp out his pirated edition, and I mean to do it."

"And what," asked our representative, "is your plan of campaign?"—"I am preparing a new edition of my book, with a new portrait, and with sixty pages of fresh matter. An American friend of mine collaborates with me, and in that way I shall secure the American copyright. Every purchaser will prefer this new edition—with its new matter and with an artistic cover to be designed by Mr. Menpes—to Brentano's, and his pirated edition will thus be killed. This collaboration trick is what every English author ought in future to play. It would soon kill piracy. Already the pirates are at bay. Mr. Brentano, you see, was afraid of his brethren. It is with pirates as with fleas: the bigger ones have smaller ones to bite 'em, and so on *ad infinitum*. They are already afraid of each other; let English authors collaborate with Americans, and they will soon be afraid of us too. And that is why I have come to ask for"—"and to obtain," interposed our representative—"your sympathy in my attempt to crush Mr. Brentano's unauthorized 'Authorized Edition.'"

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.]

THEOLOGY.

FARRAR, The Rev. F. W., D.D. "Sermons." (Swan Sonnenschein.)
[A volume of the "Contemporary Pulpit Library." Well printed and bound, these sermons from the pen of one of our most eloquent divines ought to prove acceptable to a very wide circle of readers. Pp. 188, cloth. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*]

STUART, The Rev. HENRY. "Prophetic Notes." (Elliot Stock.)
[An Exposition of the chief parts of sacred prophecy. The book of Daniel is first discussed as furnishing the key to the prophetic system of Scripture. Pp. ix., 212, cloth. Price 4*s.* 6*d.*]

MISCELLANEA.

BAEDEKER, CARL. "Greece: a Handbook for Travellers." (London: Dulau and Co., 37, Soho-square.)
[An English translation of the second German edition. Panorama of Athens, six maps, and fourteen plans. Pp. 374. Price 10 marks.]

GOSSE, EDMUND, M.A. "A History of Eighteenth Century Literature." (Macmillan.)
[1660—1780. Pp. xi., 415. Price 7*s.* 6*d.*]

GIBSON, CHARLES, M.D. "The Characteristics of Genius." (Walter Scott.)
["A popular essay." Pp. 69, cloth. N.P.]

HAUFF, W. "The Wine-Ghosts of Bremen." (Oxford: B. H. Blackwell.)
[A translation from the German by Messrs. E. Sadler and C. R. L. Fletcher. A preface gives some account of Hauff. Pp. xxiv., 64, cloth. Price 3*s.*]

HODGKIN, THOMAS, D.C.L. "The Dynasty of Theodosius; or, Eighty Years Struggle with the Barbarians." (Oxford: At the Clarendon Press.)
[A series of Lectures delivered to the Durham Ladies' Educational Association; covering, more briefly, the same ground as Mr. Hodgkin's "Italy and her Invaders." Pp. xv., 239, maps. Price not stated.]

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15*s.* per month (Second-hand, 10*s.* 6*d.* per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

NOTICES.

Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, *and* DEATHS *are inserted for 5s. each. The* PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or 9s. 6d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union 5s. 5d. per quarter; for India and China 6s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.
Lessee, Mr. W. FREEMAN THOMAS.
HENGLER'S GRAND CIRCUS COMPANY.
TWICE DAILY, at 2 and 7.30.
Prices of Admission:—Gallery, 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.; Pit and Promenade, 2s.; Stage Stalls, 3s.; First Circle, 3s.; Grand Circle, 4s.; Stalls, 5s.; Boxes from 10s. 6d. to £3 3s. Early doors open at One o'clock and 6 30 (entrance, Hart-street) to Pit and Promenade, Amphitheatre and Gallery, 6d. Extra. Box-office open daily, from 10 till 5, under the direction of Mr. E. Hall. No charge for booking. Acting Manager and Treasurer, Mr. WALTER GOOCH. Musical Director, Mr. GEORGE CLEMMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE – CHILDREN HALF-PRICE to MORNING and EVENING PERFORMANCES to all parts of the House (except Gallery) on payment at the doors, or seats can be secured in advance at the Box-office and all Libraries.—HENGLER'S CIRCUS, THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, and special cast. Preceded, at 8, by FENNEL, by J. K. JEROME.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS.—MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock. COMEDY THEATRE.

COMEDY THEATRE.—SPECIAL MATINEE for the BENEFIT of the ACTORS' BENEVOLENT FUND, WEDNESDAY, January 30, at 3 P.M., with the Original Cast of THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME, CINDERELLA.—THE GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON! Immense audiences raised to highest pitch of enthusiasm! Pronounced the merriest and prettiest pantomime of modern times! Arranged and produced under direction of Oscar Barrett. DAILY at 3. TWICE on THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 and 7.30. Seats 1s. to 5s. N.B. From January 25 to February 2 (STANLEY SHOW WEEK), TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY at 3 and 7.30.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Sweetmeat Store, Electric Light. Refreshments by Beginner. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

ART GALLERIES.

McLEAN'S GALLERY.—PICTURES and SKETCHES at HOME and ABROAD by JAMES WEBB. A choice selection of cabinet works.—T. McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.

ROYAL HOUSE OF STUART.—EXHIBITION of PORTRAITS, MINIATURES, and PERSONAL RELICS connected with the ROYAL HOUSE of STUART. Under the Patronage of her Majesty the Queen.—Open daily from 10 till 7. Admission 1s. Season Tickets 5s.—NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET.

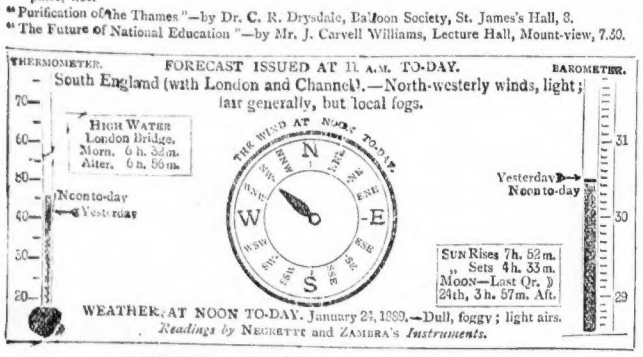
To-Day and To-morrow.

TO-DAY.

"The Times of the Twelve Cæsars," by the Rev. Canon Benham, London Institution, Finsbury-circus, 6.
London: Ancient and Modern, from a Sanitary Point of View, by Dr. G. V. Poore, Parkes Museum of Hygiene, 74, Margaret-street.
The Metamorphoses of Minerals, by Professor J. W. Judd, Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, 3.
Farewell Banquet to his Excellency the American Minister, at the Mansion House, 7.30.
First Meeting of the Surrey County Council, Sessions House, Newington, 11.
The Insulation Resistance of Electric Light Installations—by Professor A. Jamieson, Institution of Electric Engineers, 7.
Royal Society, Burlington House, 4.30.
Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, 8.30.
Children's Dinner Conference, Cannon-street Hotel, 8.
Free Lectures for the People—Mr. R. Neven, M.A., on "Carlyle," Bethnal-green Free Library, 8.30.
The Rev. E. J. Bevan on "Divinity," Gresham College, Basinghall-street, 6.
"Our Australian Colonies," by L. J. Massé, Harrow Liberal Club, 8.
"Portraiture, Past and Present," by Mr. Harry Furniss, Eyre Arms Assembly Rooms, 8.30.
"More's Utopia," by the Rev. Stewart Headlam, St. Pancras Reform Club, 8.30.
"Political Writers: Burke," by Mr. J. H. Muirhead, M.A., Essex Hall, Strand, 8.
Bohemian Musical Society—Ladies' Concert, Crystal Palace, 8.
North Islington Central Liberal Club, Lawn House, Holloway-road—Address by Mr. Horatio Bottomley, 8.30.
Opening of the Kensington Central Electric Lighting Station, House to House Electric Supply Company, 5.30.
Chelsea Hospital Cinderella Dance, Princes' Hall, 8.
Ball of Italian Hotel Employés Society, Freemasons' Hall, 8.
School Board for London, Victoria Embankment, 3.
Companies' Meetings—Eastern Telegraph, Winchester House, 1; Mount Shamrock Gold, Winchester House, 2; Algiers Land and Warehouse, 2, Coleman-street, 2; General Assets Purchase, Cannon-street Hotel, 2; National Bank, 13, Old Broad-street, 1; Great Western Farm Dairies, 9, Harrow-road, 3.
Coursing—Kempton; Hole (Lancashire); Haithwaitegate.
Football—At Upper Tooting, Casuals v. Guy's Hospital.
Hunting Appointments—South Berks, New Inn, Strathdellsaye, 11; East Essex, Felix Hall, 11; Essex Union, Stow Bullocks, 11; West Kent, Bowzells Green, 11.

TO-MORROW.

Metropolitan Board of Works, Spring-gardens, 12.
Consecration of Canon Jayne as Bishop of Chester, York Minster.
"The Asiatic Colonization of East Africa," by Mr. H. H. Johnston, Society of Arts, John-street, 8.
"The Royal Naval Reserve," by Lieutenant Warren T. Caborne, United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard, 3.
"Meteorites and the History of the Stellar Systems," by Professor G. H. Darwin, Royal Institution, 8.
"Water Softening and Filtering Apparatus for Locomotive Purposes," by Mr. W. W. F. Pullen, Institute of Civil Engineers, Great George-street, 7.30.
Quekett Microscopical Club, University College, W.C., 8.
Clinical Society, 53, Berners-street, W., 8.30.
Browning Society, University College, W.C.—Paper by the Rev. W. Robertson, 8.
"Social Problems in the Light and Economic Theory"—by Mr. P. H. Wicksteed, M.A., Essex-street Hall, 8.
"The Principles of Chemistry"—by Professor V. B. Lewes (University Extension), Gresham College, Basinghall-street, 8.
Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, Exeter Hall, 3.
Great Northern Central Hospital, Annual Meeting, Holloway-road, 5.
Society of Psychical Research, Westminster Town Hall, 8.30.
Home District Tactical and War Game Society, Westminster Town Hall, 5.
"The Hittites," by T. Tyler, British Museum, 2.30.
"Co-operative Life," by the Rev. W. Cunningham—Working Men's College, Great Ormond-st., 8.30.
National Health Society—Mr. O. Lankester's lecture on "First Aid to the Injured," 38, Portland-place, 4.30.
"Purification of the Thames"—by Dr. C. R. Drysdale, Balloon Society, St. James's Hall, 8.
"The Future of National Education"—by Mr. J. Carvell Williams, Lecture Hall, Mount-view, 7.30.



SUPPOSED TRAITORS AT SUAKIN.

It had been frequently observed during the siege, writes a Suakin correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, especially at night, that flashes were given from the windows or roof of some house at Suakin. An officer tells me he saw these several times, and reported the circumstance. The flashes were not worked by Morse code, but evidently by some code. On the afternoon after the fight flashes were given, but it was difficult to identify the house from the forts. They seemed to come, however, from a house with a flagstaff on it. A Government ship contractor is suspected. The father is also suspected of communicating with the enemy, and is under arrest.

A ROYAL OFFICER "ALLOWED TO RESIGN."

It is announced that Prince Louis of Battenberg, whose appointment to the post of commander on the *Dreadnought* excited a great amount of unfavourable criticism, has been "allowed by the Admiralty to resign." The Prince, we also learn, "will not return to the Mediterranean;" and an English officer, Commander L'Estrange, late of the *Surprise*, has been appointed to the vacant post on the *Dreadnought*.

It is stated that the swords furnished for the 5th Dragoon Guards, stationed at the Royal Barracks, Dublin, have been recently tested by the Enfield method, and that all of them broke under the test. They were certified, when delivered, to have satisfactorily passed the trial.

FOURTH EDITION.

SHALL WE GERRYMANDER THE COUNCIL?

"NO," SAYS SIR JOHN LUBBOCK.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I am very glad to see the line you have taken on the election of Aldermen for the London County Council, and sincerely trust that the main consideration may be to secure the best men. The responsibilities of the Council are great and the difficulties will not be light. Those who are most anxious that additional powers should be conferred on the Council must, I think, feel that this is most likely to be secured if the work already entrusted to them is thoroughly well done. Some, at any rate, of the majority were elected by Conservative votes, and on the ground that the election ought not to turn on party considerations. I do not, however, dwell on this, but on what seems to me the paramount consideration that the Council shall enjoy and deserve the confidence of London, and do its work well.—I am, your obedient servant,

High Elms, Jan. 23, 1889. JOHN LUBBOCK.

WOMEN COUNTY COUNCILLORS IN COURT.

MR. BERESFORD-HOPE RESENTS A BEATING.

Mr. Beresford-Hope, the candidate beaten by Lady Sandhurst in the County Council election for Brixton, has signified his intention of lodging an objection to her eligibility. The claim will be fought by the Society for Promoting the Return of Women as County Councillors. It is understood that Mr. Beresford-Hope is being supplied with the sinews of war by Conservative friends, who thus hope to regain one of the seats won by the Progressives.

WHEN THE COUNTY COUNCIL WILL MEET.

Sir Thomas Chambers, Q.C., the returning officer for the London County Council, has issued summonses for the first meeting of the new Council, to be held at the offices of the Metropolitan Board of Works on Thursday, the 31st inst., at three o'clock. The first business to be done will be the election of a chairman.

MEETING OF THE REFORM PARTY.

At the meeting convened yesterday afternoon by Lord Rosebery and the reformers in the London County Council to discuss the course to be taken at the first preliminary meeting of the full Council nothing very definite was settled. After a lengthy discussion of the principle which should govern the choice of aldermen, in which Lord Monkswell, Sir J. Lubbock, Mr. Lawson, M.P., and others took part, it was decided that some of the aldermen should be elected by co-optation and others from the county itself. The meeting, which comprised some fifty members of the Council, lasted two hours. It has been arranged to hold a further meeting on Saturday for the purpose of completing the plans for January 31. On this last occasion each member present to-day will offer a list of names of men who he thinks would be efficient aldermen. Mr. C. Harrison has (the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* hears), been put forward for the vice-chairmanship, in addition to Mr. Firth and Mr. James Beal, that "father of municipal reform."

FIRST MEETING OF SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL.

At the first meeting of the Surrey County Council to-day, Sir R. Wyatt, clerk of the peace, in the chair, Viscount Midleton proposed, and Mr. Yoll seconded, that Sir William Hardman, Recorder of Kingston, be appointed chairman of the meeting, and the motion was carried nem con. Sir William Hardman then took the chair amid cheers. Sir R. Wyatt was elected clerk.

LORD WILLIAM CECIL.

We reprinted the other day, on the authority of the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*, a statement to the effect that rumours were current that the resignation by Captain Lord William Cecil of his commission in the Grenadier Guards had some connection with a *fracas* which is stated to have occurred at Knightsbridge Barracks a few days ago.

We are very glad to learn on the best authority that there is no truth whatever in the story thus alluded to. Lord William Cecil has not even been in Knightsbridge barracks during the last two years, nor would he have been there in the discharge of his professional duties. They are cavalry barracks, and he is in the Grenadier Guards.

We are glad to take the earliest possible opportunity of publishing this conclusive refutation of the rumours in question, and to express to Lord William Cecil our sincere regret that we should have given currency to the statements made by our Birmingham contemporary.

WILL THE COPPER COMBINATION COLLAPSE?

The fact that an English financial house has been asked to come to the help of the French copper syndicate has led to the obvious deduction that they find their burden too heavy to bear. Simultaneously there is a loud cry that the final crash cannot now be far off, and that it would be simple madness for Englishmen to embark their capital in such an undertaking. We in no way recommend any one to do so, but as the immediate breakdown of the syndicate has been predicted almost from day to day for months past, and the collapse has been as persistently postponed, we are naturally doubtful as to whether the figures on which the calculations of the prophets are based are accurate. Our information is to the effect that they are not The tables of production, consumption, and stocks which are regularly published are, we are told, illusory, being based on the metal which passes through the warehouses; while, as a matter of fact, a great deal passes into consumption without being put on record in this way. For several years the consumption of copper has been on the increase, and there is good reason to believe that last year the rate of increase was maintained in spite of the higher prices which ruled. The stocks are admittedly heavy at present, but the comparisons, again, are misleading, as a year ago they were exceptionally low. In proportion to the average and the enlarged consumption, the present stocks are not so formidable as they are made to appear.

In addition to the growing stocks, it is argued that, with copper at £70 to £75 per ton, new sources of supply will be found and worked, and such quantities will be brought upon the market that no combination can possibly carry them. Of the existing sources we have reason to believe that two-thirds, if not three-fourths, will come under the control of the new company, which only leaves one-fourth, say, to be dealt with as outside. Then as to new sources, copper takes both considerable time and large capital to produce. One company, for instance, which started five years ago with abundance of capital, and with the expectation of turning out 20,000 tons per annum, is only able now to produce 6,000 tons. It is possible that those entering the combination may be over-sanguine; but they believe that for a number of years at least the new supplies will not more than meet the increased consumption and balance the decrease from present sources, as copper mines, of course, like any others, get worked out. Apart altogether from the question of the right or the wrong of trade combinations in general and this one in particular, we point out these considerations as a reason for not accepting without inquiry the dictum of those who so confidently fix an early day for the final crash. Incidentally we may mention that the proposal has been made by Mr. Hyde Clarke that a copper institute should be established. Our iron and steel industries are nurtured by their respective institutes, but copper has been hitherto neglected. Much more might be done by the English workers in this metal both for industrial and art purposes if the necessary information were disseminated. At present France is much ahead of us.

BISHOP MOORHOUSE ON THE BAD OLD DAYS.

The Bishop of Manchester was present last night at a church meeting at Liverpool, and drew a comparison between the Phœnicians of old and England of to-day. He denied that the days of old could be described as brave days. They were wild, bad, and miserable days, and the days of the present were ten thousand times better. He particularly referred to the spread of civilization in Africa, and said that in the portion of Africa under the influence of Germany there had been perpetrated monstrous cruelties which would have disgraced the Phœnicians of old. He was glad that Prince Bismarck had decided to interfere. England had been behaving more justly, and in a more Christian spirit, to the natives, and he trusted that their future policy would cause the name of England to be still more praised and reverenced.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S IMPERIALISM.

MR. MORLEY A POLITICAL PILATE.

A SWAGGERING PERORATION.

In addressing his constituents at Birmingham yesterday Mr. Chamberlain applied himself in his peroration to a swaggering defence of the "Empire of swagger," and a vehement attack upon Mr. Morley for giving it that name. Mr. Chamberlain said:—

How comes it that so many Liberals have suddenly deserted the ancient paths of Liberalism, have abandoned all effort at reform of abuses, all attempt to meet legitimate and reasonable demands, and have suddenly thrown up the sponge and surrendered everything to those who were their former enemies? And I confess it seems to me that the gulf between us is greater and deeper than the Irish question, and that at the bottom there lies a radical distinction in our several conceptions of the duty of a great State and a great Government. There is a school of modern philosophy, of which the literary representative is Mr. John Morley, which shrinks from national obligations, and which, like Pilate, would wash its hands of national responsibilities. The timorous spirit which they have shown in this proposal to abandon Ireland to anarchy finds its counterpart in the feeling which sees only wanton and unwise aggression in the constant growth and expansion of our Empire. In the history of the past, of its growth and development, Mr. Morley sees nothing to be proud of. He sees only what he calls, with a flourish of tawdry rhetoric, an "Empire of swagger." (Laughter.) This great dominion, which has sent forth free nations to every corner of the globe; which holds now under its temperate and orderly sway myriads of men of hostile race, who owe all their hope of tranquillity and prosperity to the continuance of our rule—(cheers); which has spread civilization; which has developed commerce till it is competent to support the crowded millions that inhabit this small island, that otherwise would be altogether insufficient to support them—this great machine of progress, this potent force in the history of the world, is to Mr. Morley's philosophic mind—(laughter)—only an Empire of swagger—(laughter)—an Empire whose growth he deplores, but which he cannot restrain. (Loud cheering.) In the seven years during which this great Irish agitation has lasted, and during the latter portion of which Mr. Morley and his friends have been endeavouring to get rid of Ireland, we have added to the dominions of the Queen a population as large as that of Ireland and an area twenty times as great. (Cheers.) He cannot prevent the tree from branching, but he would if he could injure the trunk and strike a fatal blow at the root. (Cries of "No," and loud cheers.) The issues which you are called upon to decide are momentous. They involve the principles of our national existence. (Hear, hear.) Apply the policy which these men advocate in Ireland to the goverment of our great dependency of India. They seem, from signs which have recently been manifest, not disinclined to do so; and if they succeed, I will venture to predict that in a few years the ordered peace of 250 millions of our fellow-subjects will give way to the anarchy of the Empire of the Mogul, or to the gospel of plunder that was preached by the Mahratta chieftains. It is not, believe me, a policy of Home Rule alone that we have to resent and to resist; it is a policy of universal disintegration. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) That is a policy against which I will continue to protest—(loud cheers)—and I have confidence that the people of this country, when its aim and object are made clear to them, with their old characteristics, their pride and resolution, and power, and stubborn resistance, which have carried them through so many crises and so many dangers, will come out of the difficulties by which they may now be assailed, and will maintain intact and undefiled the splendour of an Empire which it has cost much to win, but which is still worthy of all the sacrifices that its sons may make. (Prolonged cheers.)

THE NEW MISTRESS OF HIGHBURY.

Mrs. Chamberlain was (says a Birmingham paper) the observed of all observers in the brilliant audience which met at the Birmingham town hall last night. As she entered and took a seat on the right of her husband, all smiles and blushes, at least a score of opera glasses were levelled at her from various corners of the hall. But the new mistress of Highbury was equal to an ordeal that for most ladies would have been almost as painful as pleasant. She gracefully joined her husband in recognizing the demonstrative warmth of the public greeting on this her first appearance in the British political arena. Simple, but exquisitely dressed, fair and charming in appearance, instinct with grace in every movement, she fully justified the remark of a West Division voter that Joe can make love even more successfully than he makes laws. Mrs. Chamberlain has brought most of her dresses with her from the United States, the most important exception being her Court dress, which is being made in London. The Chamberlain salon of the future is to be a novelty in the sense of not being anything exclusively or even characteristically.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN LORD SPENCER'S LIBRARY.

Earl Spencer has addressed the following letter to Lord Aberdare from Althorp, Northampton, where an interesting discovery has just been made in his lordship's library:—

My dear Aberdare,—My brother-in-law, Lord Charles Bruce, has found in the library here among our numerous Bibles a Welsh Bible with an inscription which may interest some of those learned in Welsh literature and curiosities. The book itself is a very beautiful specimen of printing in 1677. The inscription in writing is to the effect that it was presented to Sir Robert Clayton, Lord Mayor, 1677, in token of the exertions which he made in getting the Bible printed, whereby many hundreds of people in Wales were taught to read and received instruction. It is signed by Tillotson and others. I send the actual memorandum as copied with the names. Tillotson was then Canon of St. Paul's, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. I think this may interest some of my friends at the colleges at Cardiff and Aberystwith, but I send you the information as you will know best who will care to hear of this accidental find in this library.—Hoping you and yours are well and flourishing, believe me, truly yours, SPENCER.

It is believed that one other specimen of the Welsh Bible bearing the same date is in the library of the Duke of Bedford.

SUICIDE UNDER TRAGIC CIRCUMSTANCES.

Henry Rowe, an assistant master in a Birmingham Board school, committed suicide under tragic circumstances yesterday. He had had a difference with a young lady to whom he was engaged, and on Tuesday wrote two letters to friends stating that, having found her false, he should destroy himself. He was at school up to noon on Tuesday, and then disappeared, until his body, with the head completely severed, was found on the down line of the Great Western Railway, at Acock's Green, yesterday morning. He had evidently laid his neck on the rails.

A RAILWAY MAGNATE'S NARROW ESCAPE.

The chairman of the London and North Western Railway Company, Sir Richard Moon, has this week been inspecting several of the new works in progress in South Staffordshire in connection with his company, and whilst at Walsall on Tuesday afternoon with Mr. Sutton, district manager, and other officials, he narrowly escaped death. It seems his party was passing over a level crossing, and Sir Richard was in the "four-foot," just at the spot where Mr. Thomas, solicitor, was killed some time ago, when a light engine came from under the Park-street bridge at a rather rapid rate, and was close upon him and Mr. Sutton before it was observed. Both these gentlemen were snatched aside by another official, and almost at the same moment the engine went by. The incident caused considerable excitement among those who witnessed it.

FALL FROM A TRAIN AT FULL SPEED.

A serious accident befel a lad, named Duncan Johnson, on the Great Northern Railway yesterday afternoon. The boy, who is eleven years of age, was travelling to Beckenham, Kent, and when the train—going at the rate of fifty miles an hour—was passing through Essendine, between Grantham and Peterborough, he fell out on to the six-foot way. Some porters observed the accident, and picked up the lad, who was conveyed to Grantham Hospital. Dr. Paterson attended, and found the boy's skull badly crushed.

ANOTHER NEW RULE AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

In addition to the new order respecting the issue of novels at the British Museum, a "request" has been made by Mr. E. Maunde Thompson. It is to the effect that readers should not permit their correspondents to address letters to them at the British Museum.

THE EDITOR GETS THE WORST OF IT.

M. Cornudet, deputy for the Creuse department, and M. Chabrouillaud newspaper editor, fought a duel with swords yesterday, and the latter was wounded seriously in the neck. The cause was owing to a Boulangist dispute.—*Exchange Telegram.*

The members of the London Society of Compositors have decided by 2,201 against 1,411 in favour of an eight hours' day, 372 being neutral. There were no less than 1,062 papers unaccounted for. To the question: "Are you in favour of it being obtained by Act of Parliament?" 1,578 answered yes, 561 no, and 672 were neutral.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION TO-DAY.

At half-past ten this morning the Parnell Commission Court presented a particularly empty and depressing appearance. When Captain Slack—whose examination was resumed by the Attorney-General—entered the witness-box, the persons charged were unrepresented, except by Mr. Asquith and a few juniors. For the *Times* there appeared the Attorney-General and Mr. Atkinson, and (a few minutes later) Mr. Murphy. Mr. Soames bustled about the court, while Mr. Biggar sat lonely at the further end of one of the solicitors' tables. Captain Slack gave evidence as to speeches and outrages in his division in 1885, 1886, and 1887—all of which he seems to have most carefully entered up in certain books which he produced. The gist of his evidence is contained in the following question and answer:—

Q.—In your opinion were these outrages either discountenanced by the Land League or independent of the League or not?

A.—I think the Land League encouraged the outrages that occurred.

Witness, in the course of cross-examination by Sir Charles Russell, stated that he thought the Land Act of 1870 had a beneficial effect, in that it prevented the ruthless evictions which, previous to its passing, were possible. His own rents had in several instances been materially reduced by the Land Court; but, in spite of this fact, he thought his views on agrarian matters in Ireland fairly unprejudiced. Apart from agrarian crime, he thought Ireland was more free from crime than any other country.

"Tell me," said Sir Charles Russell, "any specific case in which you have ever known a man compelled to join the Land League or the National League?"—I know it, of course, from private information (said witness), but I must refuse on public ground sto give up the name of my informants.

"I will now ask you a perilous question," added counsel. "Of your own knowledge state any ground you have for suggesting that the Land League encouraged outrage." "From the actions of the League," was the reply. "Outrages follow speeches or the naming of persons, and, when committed, they are not denounced by the League. I have also received private information."

Sir Charles Russell endeavoured to get witness to give particular instances of denunciation being followed by outrage; but, in the absence of papers, he was not able to do so. These papers are to be procured.

Mr. Lockwood endeavoured to recall to witness's mind an immense number of instances in which members of Parliament and others denounced violence and outrages; but in spite of his assertions that the League never denounced outrage, witness could not remember one of them. Even if he had remembered them, they would not, he said, have affected his general conclusions: he should have treated them as exceptions.

THE PROPOSED NATIONAL MEMORIAL CHAPEL AT WESTMINSTER.

DETAILS OF THE ADOPTED SCHEME.

The scheme for providing for the erection and maintenance of a national memorial chapel in connection with Westminster Abbey has been finally settled. In the form in which Parliament will be asked to sanction it, a Board of Commissioners are to be appointed with perpetual succession and a common seal. The first Commissioners will be the Dean of Westminster (Dr. Bradley), Canon Farrar, the Duke of Westminster, Lord Wantage, Mr. Cubitt, M.P., Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., Mr. Bertram W. Currie, Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs, and such other persons as her Majesty's Government shall appoint. To these Commissioners, who will be incorporated by the name of "The Westminster Abbbey Monumental Chapel Commissioners," powers will be granted to acquire all necessary lands, and erect on such lands a national monumental chapel. These Commissioners, who will receive no remuneration, are, upon the completion of the chapel, to transfer the same to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, which from thenceforward will be regarded as forming part of Westminster Abbey. After the date of the transfer the Board of Commissioners will be dissolved, and all future repairs are to be defrayed by her Majesty's First Commissioner of Works. The finances necessary to the carrying out of this scheme it is proposed to provide from various public sources. Parliament, in the first place, will be asked to vote a sum out of her Majesty's Treasury, and further to sanction the appropriation of so much of any surplus from the London coal and wine duties, provided that the sum receivable from this source shall not amount to more than one-half of the estimated cost of acquiring the site and erecting the chapel. Parliament will also be asked to grant leave to the London County Council and the Corporation of London to subscribe towards the scheme, and also to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to subscribe out of the proceeds of any property vested in them and formerly belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

THE VERDICT AGAINST "ALLY SLOPER."

In the Queen's Bench this morning Baron Pollock granted a stay of execution for ten days in the case of Mercier v. Dalziel, on condition that if the defendant should elect to move for a new trial, he should pay damages of £300 and the costs to the plaintiff, who, on his part, should give an undertaking to return the money in the event of the verdict being reversed.

ANGRY COVENT GARDEN.

The fruit salesmen in Covent Garden Market are still very indignant over what they consider the unjust accusation made in the *Horticultural Times*, which was reprinted in the *Pall Mall Gazette* yesterday.

"It's very unfair," said one to the reporter who made inquiries this morning, "it's very unfair to make a general statement like that. It is calculated to damage the credit of a large number of really honest men. And such statements ought not to go forth without some kind of qualification or substantiation."

"It's all very well to make these statements," said another, "but they ought to be inquired into, and in justice to the salesmen, of whose honour and probity there is not and never has been any question, the names of those accused ought to be published. Then if they cannot straighten themselves they ought to be exposed and punished."

"Yes," cried a third, "it is a shame to let a number of honest and innocent men suffer for the evil done by a few black sheep."

ACTION BY MR. H. A. ALLBUTT AGAINST THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

In the Queen's Bench to-day Mr. Henry Arthur Allbutt, surgeon, sued the Council of Medical Education and Registration to recover damages for striking his name off the register of medical practitioners, for a mandamus to restore the name, and for damages for libel in publishing a resolution to the effect that plaintiff had been guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect in publishing a book called "The Wife's Handbook," at so low a price as to bring the work within the reach of youths of both sexes. The plaintiff claims altogether £4,000 damages.

GOOD DEEDS TRAVEL FAR.

Last night it was mentioned at the meeting of the Holborn board of guardians that there was a large influx of paupers, owing to its going forth that paupers were better treated in the Holborn union than in any other. Mr. Scheib: We had a man of colour before us yesterday, who said he heard of the goodness of the Holborn guardians in Jamaica. (Laughter.) Mr. Pedden: In Jamaica-road. (Laughter.)

A DUTCH "BATTLE OF DORKING" PAMPHLET.

A great sensation has been caused in Holland by the publication of a pamphlet, entitled "The Netherlands in Danger," by M. Tindal. The author condemns the defensive organization of the Netherlands on land and sea, and regards the 35,000,000fl. spent on it every year as wasted. The subject is to be brought before the Chambers.

FRANCE'S SURPLUS FROM THE CROWN DIAMONDS.

France having got a surplus, the Government will shortly lay upon the table of the Chamber a bill dealing with it. This surplus, which is quite accidental, and not due in any way to the healthy state of the Budget, amounts, says the *Daily News* correspondent, to £280,000. It is the money fetched by the Crown diamonds, and interest on it for two years. M. Lockroy proposes to distribute this sum as follows—£80,000 for a museum fund, £80,000 for the rebuilding of the National School of Decorative Art, £80,000 for technical education, and £40,000 in subventions to working men's friendly societies.

A sixth donation of £500 has been given by the Hon. Francis Baring to meet five other similar amounts promised to the Vauxhall Park Fund.

M. de Lesseps gave a dinner party last evening in honour of General Boulanger.

A couple of days ago at Llynycoed graveyard was buried William Jones, the oldest inhabitant of the Swansea valley, who had attained the ripe age of 112 years. The deceased was at the battle of Waterloo.

Yesterday over £2,000 was subscribed in answer to the Lord Mayor's appeal for the relief of the sufferers in China.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND HIS PETS.

THE DEATH OF THE "REICHSHUND."

Prince Bismarck, who is said to be very deeply mourning the death of his dog, has, from his earliest youth, been fond of all kinds of animals, and not only of animals, but of living nature in any form or shape. He knows nearly every one of the old trees on his Varzin estate; the rooks on the tree-tops are his friends, whom he watches with great interest as they "teach their children to fly," or as they "take them to the sea-side for a diet of worms," and as, "like wealthy people going to town for the winter, they go to the towers at Stolp and Schlawe." Under the trees he looks for his favourite flower, the pink heather blossom, and the labourers on his estates he knows by name. Talking of an old cowherd, he said once, "When he comes into my mind I think of the heather and meadow flowers."

When, as a young man, Otto von Bismarck lived at Kniephof, a couple of small foxes played a great part in the household, and when, later on, he resided at St. Petersburg, two bear-cubs walked like dogs about the stately rooms of the Embassy. According to Hesekiel they appeared sometimes all at once on the dinner table, to the greatest amusement of the guests, walked about between the china and cutlery, climbed down again, occasionally pinched the waiter's leg and slided down the wooden ice hill which stood in the dining-hall. The happy cubs, when they had reached maturity, ended their days in the Zoological Gardens at Cologne and Frankfort respectively. Apropos of Bismarck and bears, here is a charming story which was told to Hesekiel on good authority. While Bismarck lived at Petersburg, he went bear-shooting with a large party. After the Nimrods' return one of them was asked, "Well, and how did you get on?" He replied: "Batushka, we got on very badly. The first bear comes trotting along, the Prussian fires, and Bruin falls down dead. Then another bear appears. I shoot, and miss, and that fellow Bismarck fires and brings him down dead, almost at my feet. Hallo! there is a third bear breaking through the wood; Colonel M. fires twice and twice misses. Then the Prussian killed that animal, too, under the Colonel's very nose. Thus he got all the three, and after that we did not meet any other. So badly did we fare, Batushka!"

Tyras, Prince Bismarck's faithful friend and follower, is dead, and with him one of the most famous of dogs has departed this life. For five happy years he has been the Reichskanzler's Reichshund, and as such his constant companion. When Bismarck was at Berlin, overburdened with the cares of State, the solemn, majestic boar-hound was with him, looking as if the load of responsibility weighed as heavily on him as on his master: under the Chancellor's desk, whence he made the furious attack on Prince Gortschakoff, or in the shady walks of the Thiergarten, his bluish-grey coat was often close to the heels or at the feet of him whom he loved, honoured, and obeyed; and when the statesman retired to one of his country seats—Varzin, Schönhausen, or Friedrichsruhe—Tyras also retired and lived the life of a country gentleman for a few happy weeks. And all the days of Tyras, now that he is gone, were thirteen years, but he has not always been the "chum" of the Chancellor, who never loves more than one dog at a time. Tyras's predecessor in his master's favour was another giant, a so-called "Ulmer Dogge," which answered to the name of Sultel, and was a present to Bismarck from his friend, Count Holnstein. Indoors and out Sultel was always with the Chancellor, and "Flörchen" Sultel's mate, was also of the party, although she did not share in the affection which was bestowed on her "husband." But Sultel, who was as amiable as he was faithful and devoted, came to a miserable end, and was one day found not far from Varzin, ignominiously beaten to death by some wayfaring scoundrel. After him the dead "Reichshund" came on the scene. He had nothing of the demonstrative affection of Sultel in his character, which was stern and solemn. Strangers were invariably the enemies of Tyras, but to his owner he showed an unchanging and absolute devotion, which did not fail to touch the heart of the Chancellor who is said to be "of iron."

SINGULAR ACCIDENT ON A FAMOUS BRIDGE.

An accident happened on Tuesday evening to the magnificent suspension bridge built between Buda and Pesth by the British engineers Tiernay and Adam Clark forty years ago. One of the huge bronze candelabra on the bridge got filled with gas owing to the breakage of a pipe, and on a lamplighter going to light the jets there was an explosion, which dashed the candelabrum to pieces and knocked down a number of passers by. The lamplighter and his ladder were hurled twenty yards away, but the man was not seriously injured. Several carriage accidents were caused by frightened horses bolting. Most of the candelabrum fell into the Danube.

CHARITY HAS ITS OWN REWARD.

This morning Mr. Revell Phillips, solicitor, applied to Mr. Montagu Williams at Dalston police-court, under the following circumstances:—There were many accidents and attempted suicides in the river Lea, and one family in particular, named Verdon, had been instrumental in saving many lives. In one case which would be before his worship, a man hadj umped into the river, and young Verdon was called out of bed and rescued the would be suicide. The man was taken into the house, and fires lighted, and brandy and other restoratives administered; and, after an hour's labour, the man was restored. All this was done without any recompense whatever, and the object of the application was to ascertain if there was any means of reward to these deserving people. Mr. Montagu Williams: I know of no recompense beyond that which always meets Christian charity.

DEVOURED BY SHARKS.

Bathers in Australian waters run great risks from sharks, which abound at some places. We hear from Sydney, N.S.W., of the death of a lad named Stephen Carter, at Balmain, making the fourth bather who had been devoured by sharks there lately. The lad, who was only eleven years of age, was sent to Sunday-school, but instead went with three other boys to bathe. After taking a dive into the water he rose to the surface, but suddenly disappeared, and the surface of the water became tinged with blood. The water was dragged, and in the evening the body of the unfortunate boy was found. It was, however, in a dreadful state, being almost bitten in two.

THIS DAY'S COURSING.

THE KEMPTON PARK GREAT CHAMPION MEETING.

THE KEMPTON PARK GREAT CHAMPION STAKES, for 64 all ages, at £10 10*s*. each (£400 added by the Company); winner £600, second £200, third £50; fourth £50; four winners of three courses, £20 each, eight winners of two courses, £10 each.

THIRD ROUND.

Marsden beat Miss Jessie II. 6 to 4 on Miss Jessie II. The non-favourite stretched away quite two lengths in front; and although Miss Jessie II. soon after dashed in and killed, she was just defeated.

Barbican II. beat Winfarthing. 6 to 5 on Barbican, who well led and had won cleverly, when puss was killed.

Pilate Black beat Mid Lincoln. 11 to 4 on Pilate Black. Mr. Sydney's dog reached his game quite three lengths in front, and always having the best of a good trial, won anyhow.

Greengage beat Rejected II. 3 to 1 on the winner, who was lengths too fast, and cleverer than his opponent at every point.

Poet Close beat Hermes. 2 to 1 on Poet Close. The latter just got up in front, and immediately put "paid" to his opponent's account.

Odoardo beat Nitro Glycerine. 6 to 5 on Nitro Glycerine. The non-favourite led two lengths, but shooting past Nitro-Glycerine, got placed. Odoardo, however, came again, and, being much too fast for Nitro-Glycerine, had well won when the course finished.

Puddletown beat Marlow II. 3 to 1 on the winner. Before going 100 yards Marlow II., who was lame, dropped hopelessly into the rear, and this left the favourite to finish the course alone.

Court Martial beat Claude Lorraine. 2 to 1 on the winner, who led three lengths and won with a lot in hand.

Philadelphia has 847,000 people and 179,000 houses, while New York, with 1,200,000 inhabitants, is said to have but 92,000 houses.

The health of Lady Gordon, who is a sister of Mr. Shaw Lefevre, is said no be causing some anxiety to her friends. She has just arrived at Malta.

The death is announced of Mr. William Walton, for many years divisonal cashier for the Midland Railway Company at Derby.

The railway accident at Hamilton, near Glasgow, proved to be more serious than was at first supposed. No fewer than twenty-six persons were injured.

Four men were knocked down by a light engine at the Derby cattle docks to-day, and were seriously injured.

A juvenile party was given last evening at the Manchester Town Hall by the mayor and mayoress. The guests ranged in years from eight to fourteen, and there was a gay assemblage of seven or eight hundred.

The *Glasgow Herald* states that Alexander Rankin, the driver of the Caledonian train which was in collision near Carlisle station on Monday, has been suspended. Rankin asserts that when he started his engine the signal was in his favour, and that afterwards it was altered.

To avoid an obstructive debate on the Address, the Speech from the Throne, the *Daily Telegraph* says, will be very brief, and will not, as heretofore, set out the programme of legislation.

Mr. E. N. Buxton, the adopted Liberal candidate for North West Ham, has intimated his desire to withdraw from his candidature. One of his reasons is that it is difficult for one in "the trade" to enter Parliament.

Lord and Lady Carnarvon are expected to return the week after next to Highclere Castle from their villa at Porto Fino, near Genoa. Lord Carnarvon is said to have offered to place his villa at the disposal of the Empress Frederick, who is exceedingly fond of the Porto Fino district, where she has stayed with her daughters several times in the spring.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

BANK RATE 3½ PER CENT.—STOCK MARKETS QUIET AND INCLINED TO WEAKNESS.

The directors of the Bank of England at their meeting this morning decided to reduce the official minimum by ½ per cent. only, to 3½ per cent., it having stood at 4 per cent. for just a fortnight. The market had fully made up its mind that a reduction of 1 per cent. would be made, and there is therefore some amount of disappointment at the decision. Rates in the open market are rather unsettled, but it is not likely that any further appreciable fall will be witnessed, as for some days past the rate of discount has been allowed to fall, in anticipation of a 3 per cent. bank rate. Money is not much wanted, and can almost be had for the asking. No further gold is advised as having been shipped from New York, but the exchange on London remains firm at 4.86.

Stock Exchange markets are still very apathetic, with a tendency to lower prices. The decline in the Bank rate, however, has imparted some amount of strength, more especially to the Home Railway market. Consols are quiet and unaltered, but in the English Railway market the very latest prices show a recovery after weakness. Caledonian, for instance, are quoted at 117¼, North British Deferred 57⅝, and Dover A 108¼. Foreign Government Bonds are still inactive, and there are no movements calling for special attention. American Railroads continue depressed, and only a small amount of business is entered into. Milwaukee and St. Paul shares are particularly heavy. The weakness is in response to New York advices. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks, notwithstanding the fall in Americans are firm owing to the favourable traffic announcement given below. Mexican Railway issues are weak, but Spanish copper mining shares are the turn harder. Nitrate producing companies' shares are not so strong, and there is some irregularity in South African gold descriptions.

According to the report of the Metropolitan Railway Company, the total receipts for the half-year ending December 31, 1888, deducting this company's proportion of the revenue of the City lines and extensions, have been £326,430, and the expenses £134,526, leaving a profit of £191,904. The receipts show an increase of £18,371, and the expenses of £3,390, as compared with the corresponding half-year of 1887. The net revenue, after providing for the interest upon the debenture stocks and other fixed charges, shows a balance of £157,638, which will suffice for the dividend upon the preference stocks, and leave a sum of £94,435 available for dividend upon the ordinary stock. This dividend we have already announced. During the half-year a further sum of £10,000 has been received from the Metropolitan and District joint committee on account of payments due under the judgment of the Court of Appeal in the "ratio" action, the total amount received to date being £68,000.

The accounts of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company for the past half-year show a balance available for dividend of £169,401. A dividend of £2 5*s*. per cent. is declared for the half-year on the Arbitration Preference stock, carrying forward £26,976.

The directors of the London and County Banking Company recommend a dividend of 10 per cent. for the half-year. After writing £20,000 off premises account, a balance of £29,404 is carried forward.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's statement for December for the line east of Pittsburg shows a decrease of 186,046 dols. in net earnings. The annual statement for 1888 shows that the gross earnings increased 2,500,764 dols., and the expenses 2,244,568 dols., the net earnings thus being increased by 256,196 dols. The return for the lines west of Pittsburg for the year shows a deficiency of 160,547 in meeting all liability, this being equivalent to a loss of 1,439,010 as compared with the figures for 1887.

TRAFFICS.—Grand Trunk (main line) £6,221 *increase*, (Chicago and Grand Trunk) £255 *increase*, (Detroit Section) £541 *decrease*, total on combined system £5,935 *increase*.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—The market opened quiet with a good demand. Probable sales 10,000 bales or more. Prices on the spot are firm. Futures are two points up for January, and the others remain unchanged.

The Suanlambah (Borneo) Tobacco Company (Limited), with a share capital of £100,000, divided into 14,000 ordinary shares, 5,990 deferred shares, and 10 founders' shares, all of £5 each, has been formed to acquire and develop an estate of 14,452 acres, situated in Sandakan Bay, British North Borneo, for the purpose of cultivating tobacco and other products. Applications are now invited for 6,000 ordinary shares.

The list of applications for shares in Allan and Co. (Limited) will close to-day for London, and to-morrow for the country.

The Debenture Corporation notify that the issue of £1,000,000 additional capital, in 100,000 Five per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £10 each, at a premium of 10*s*. per share, has been considerably over-subscribed by the existing shareholders and their friends, and that the letters of allotment and regret may be posted on Friday.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Sheffield Deferred ⅛. *Receded*: Caledonian ⅜, Hull and Barnsley ¼, North British Deferred ¼, the Preferred ⅛, and South Eastern Deferred ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced*: Hungarian Gold ⅛, and Spanish Four per Cents. 1-16. *Declined*: Italian ⅛, Peruvian 1870 and 1872 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—*Risen*: Northern Pacific Preference ¼. *Fallen*: Milwaukee and St. Paul ⅝, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas ½, Atlantic First Mortgage ½, Norfolk and Western Preference ⅜, Central Pacific, New York Central and Pennsylvania shares ¼, Mexican Central bonds and Wabash Preference ¼, Erie Second Mortgage ¼, the shares ⅛, Denver Ordinary, Louisville and Nashville, Ontario, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅛ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher*: Grand Trunk Guaranteed ½, First, Second, and Third Preference ⅜, the Ordinary ⅛, and Lombardo Venetian 1-16. *Lower*: Mexican First and Second Preference ¼, and Canadian Pacific ⅛.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved*: Suez Canal ¼, Hudson's Bay, Mason and Barry, and Rio Tinto ⅛, and Ottoman Bank 1-16. *Receded*: Liverpool Nitrate 1, De Beers ¼, and Spratts ⅛.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100⅛	⅜
New Consols (2¾)	97	⅛
Reduced 3 p. c.	100¾	1
Local Loan Stock	103¾	¾
New 2½ per Cent	95½	6
India 3½ per Cent.	107½	8
Do. 4½ p. c. Ru.	70¼	½
Egyptian Guar.	101¼	2¼
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	112	½
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	103½	4
BirminghamCrp.St	111	12
Liverpool	112	13
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentine 6 p. c.	102	4
Do. Hard Dols.	65½	7½
Do. Treasury	95	6
Austrian Gold	92	4
Do. Silver	68	70
Brazilian 1875	101½	2½
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	101	3
Do. Cedulas I.	53¾	9¼
Chilian 4½ p. c. 1885	103	4
Costa Rica A	91	2
Do. B	89½	90½
Egypt. State Dom	101½	2
Do. Unified	85¾	⅞
Do. Preference	102⅜	3⅜
Do. Daira Sanieh	79¾	80
French 3 p. c. Rnts.	81¼	2¼
Do. 4½ p. c. Rnts.	105¼	¾
Greek 5 p. c. 1881	87⅜	⅝
Hung. Gold Rentes	81	¼
Italian	94½	¾
Mexican Converted	39⅛	⅜
Peruvian 5 p. c. '72	14⅝	⅞
Do. 6 p. c.	16⅝	⅞
Portuguese	64	¼
Russian 1875	102	¼
Spanish 4 p. c.	73 5/16	7/16
Turkish 1854	103	2
Group 1	27½	8
Group 2	15¾	16
Group 4	15	⅛
4½ p. c. 1871	84½	5
5 p. c. Defence	96¼	7¼
5 p. c. Priority	84	6
Uruguay Unified	71¾	2¼
Virginia Funded	41	2
U.S. 4½ p. c.	110	12
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian	115⅝	⅞
Great Eastern	70⅛	⅜
Great Northern	119	20
Ditto A	104	5
Great Western	161½	2
Hull and Barnsley	34¾	5¼
Lanc. and York	117	18
Brighton (Ordinary)	147	9

Brighton A	137⅜	⅝
Chatham (Ordinary)	24¾	5
Do. Preference	105	½
North Western	174¾	5
South Western	144	5
Manchester & Shef.	70	2
Do. A	37¼	½
Met. Consolidated	74½	5
Do. Land Stock	69½	70½
Do. District	33½	4
Midland	137¾	8
North British Pref.	76¼	½
Do. Def.	57¼	½
North Eastern	16[illegible]	⅜
North Stafford	116½	17½
South Eastern	133	5
Do. Deferred	107⅞	8⅜
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	53⅛	⅜
Cen. Pacific Share	36¼	¾
Chic. Mil. and St. Pl.	65¼	½
Denver & R. Grande	16¾	17
Do. Pref.	45	½
Illinois Shares	115½	16
Lake Shore	104¼	½xd
Ohio & Mississippi	21¾	2¼
Louis. and Nash.	55¾	½
Mex. Cen. Bonds	70½	1
Miss. Kan. & Texas	13	½
N. Y. Cen. Shares	110¾	11¼ xd
New York Ontario	15⅝	⅞
Erie Shares	23⅝	⅞
Do. Sec. Mort.	104¼	¾
Norfolk & West. Pref	52¼	½
N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	33¾	4¼
North Pacific Pref.	61¼	¾
Pennsylvania Sh.	54¾	5¼
Phil. & Read. Sh.	24⅛	⅜
Union Pacific Shares	64¼	½
Wabash Preference	25¼	¾
Do. Gen. Mort.	40	1
Grand Trunk Ord	10⅞	11⅛
Do. First Pref.	68¾	9
Do. Second Pref.	47¾	8
Do. Third Pref.	27¼	½
Do. Guaranteed	75¼	¾
Mexican Ordinary	39¾	40
Do. First Pref.	114	½
Ob. do. 2nd Pref.	63¼	¾
Lombardo-Venetian	8⅞	9
Varna 3 per cent.	8	¼
Nitrate Railway	26	½
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	14	½
City Bank	20	1 xd
Consolidated Bank	8	½
Imperial Ottoman	11¼	½
London and County	89½	90½
Union of London	40½	1½

London and West.	69	70
London Joint Stock	40	1
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	44	5
Stand. Bnk. S. Africa	52½	3½
MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	5/16	7/16
Mysore shares	4⅛	⅜
Ooregums	1¾	2
Cape Copper	5⅛	⅜
Namaqua	3	¼
Mason and Barry	9¼	½
Rio Tinto	23¼	½
Montana £1 shares	2 1/16	3/16
DeBeers new shares	17⅛	⅜xd
S. African Explor.	16¾	17¼
TEL'GRAPHS & TEL'PHONES		
Anglo-American	50	1
Do. Pref.	84	5
Brazilian Submarine	13⅜	⅝
Direct Unit. State	10	¼xd
Eastern	12⅛	⅜xd
Ditto Extension	12¾	13 xd
United Telephone	14¼	½
Globe Teleg. Trust	7	¼
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Om.	200	10
London Street	13	14
London Tramway	14	15 xd
North Metropolitan	17½	18½
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	258	63
East London	205	6
Grand Junction	121	5
Kent	277	82
Lambeth	253	8
New River, New	350	60
S'thwrk & Vauxhall	167	72
W. Middlesex	264	9
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	261	5
Imp. Continental	210	14
South Metropolitan	302	7
Brush Elec Lt (£4pd)	3¼	4¼
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8⅜	⅝
Guinness and Co.	310	15
Hotchkiss	10⅝	⅞
Bryant and May	13¼	½
Spratt's Patent	10¼	½
Liverpool Nitrate	27½	8½
Primitiva Nitrate	5¾	6¼
Salt Union Shares	3⅜	⅝pm
P. and O. Steam	65	8
Royal Mail Steam	64	7
Nat. Discount Co.	11½	12
Hudson's Bay	19½	20
Suez Canal	87¼	8¼
E. & W. Ind. Dock	19	21
London and St. K.	41	3

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Bell's Asbestos	13½	¾
Tarapaca Bank	4¾	5¼pm
Tarapaca Water	14½	15
Jumper's Gold	15	½
Spes Bona	5¼	¾
Wemmers	15	½
Langlaagtes	6¾	7
Jubilee	8½	9
San Jorge	9	½pm
Pahang Corporation	4½	5 pm
Simmer and Jack	10¼	¾

The share of John Roberts, the champion billiard-player, in the gate-money in his recent game with McNeil, at the Aquarium, amounted to just over £150. Not so bad for one week's work, at about four hours a day.

The consecration of the Rev. Francis John Jayne, D.D., to the see of Chester has been definitely fixed to take place on St. Matthias's Day, Sunday, February 24, in York Minster. The Archbishop of York will conduct the ceremony.

TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

A rather good story is told of the late Bishop of St. Asaph. His lordship once delivered a short address to a village school on the subject of besetting sins. "We all," he said, "have our besetting sins, myself like the rest. What do you suppose is mine?" Noticing the astonished look on the faces of his youthful hearers at the notion of a Bishop having a besetting sin, the right rev. prelate went on to say, "Do not be afraid to answer." At length one little fellow was courageous enough to hold up his hand by way of showing his willingness to respond to the episcopal questioner. "Well, my boy," said the Bishop, "what do you say is my besetting sin?" "Please, sir," stammered the lad, "droonkenness!" "No," rejoined his lordship, in the meekest of tones, "not drunkenness, but vanity." The Bishop's comment showed at all events that if he was vain he was also not destitute of a certain amount of humility.

***

There is good news for victims of level crossings this morning. Sir Richard Moon, the chairman of the London and North Western Railway, was yesterday inspecting one such crossing, and only narrowly escaped being killed by a passing train. This is capital. There will surely be an end now to level crossings, on one line at least.

***

It would not make a bad subject for a plébiscite to inquire what fate might for similar reasons most advantageously befall the chairmen of the other railway companies. Sir Edward Watkin should of course lose some most important engagement—say an interview with the G. O. M. on the Channel Tunnel—by being delayed between Cannon-street and Charing-cross. What ought to happen to Mr. Forbes, and all the rest of them?

***

Moral maxims are the same in all countries and in all religions. How admirable, for instance, is the following passage from a Buddhist play:—

> Cast the five senses all away,
> That triumph o'er the virtuous will,
> The pride of self-importance slay,
> And ignorance remorseless kill.
> So shall you safe the body guard,
> And Heaven shall be your last reward.

IO what politicians' addresses here should these lines be sent?

***

Here is a description, given by the *Egyptian Gazette*, of Arabi Pasha's experiences of Ceylon:—

A Singhalese servant to whom the visitor gave his card said the Pasha was at his prayers at the moment, but "I know he will be pleased to see you, as you are a journalist." He complained that the climate of Colombo was too damp for him. "It is killing me. I suffer tortures from rheumatism. It is death for an Egyptian to live here, for the climate, the life, the surroundings, are his great enemies." Arabi's house is meanly furnished, and there are evidences of a struggle to make both ends meet. As the visitor was leaving, the little effeminate Singhalese servant who had admitted him, and now accompanied him to the door, demanded backsheesh, in these words: "Do not forget the keeper of Arabi Pasha."

***

Here is a characteristic little story to add to the already large stock of Hamiltoniana. It is told by a correspondent of the *Standard*, who had it from the late Admiral Lyon:—

My uncle was Dockyard Admiral at the time, and as I wanted a run up to London, he mentioned the matter to Lord Nelson, when the latter was calling at my uncle's house. Lord Nelson at once gave the required leave, and added, addressing me—"I am going up to town myself, and shall be glad to see you to breakfast; you will find me in apartments at ——, a saddler's, in Piccadilly." On reaching London, I accordingly went to the saddler's, but was informed that Nelson had gone that morning to Lady Hamilton's. So off I went to her house, and found her and Lord Nelson, and Nelson's clerical brother, at breakfast. During the meal, high words took place between the latter and Lady Hamilton, with the result that she at length rose from her seat, and, in her passion, tore the parson's coat off his back

***

The admission of women to any close profession is never popular with the men already in it. At Paris yesterday Miss Edwards's brilliant success was greeted with low murmurs and hissses by a few of the male students. Miss Edwards's essay was on "Hemiplegia in the Nervous System"—which means, I believe, one-sided paralysis. She might appropriately have read the envious students a lecture on hemiplegy of the sentiments of liberality and justice. At Edinburgh, when women were first admitted to the lectures, some young medicos protested by introducing a sheep. "We understood," said they, "the lower animals were to be admitted." So at Oxford the other day the lady students were attacked in an undergraduate's paper for brazen-facedness in attending a lecture on the "Œdipus Rex," which struck the youth who penned the comment as a "spicy" (!) play. In a word, the old prejudice against women's progress is monopolized now by rude young men and testy old women. Does this classification exclude Professor Goldwin Smith?

A BRITISH MUSEUM LOVE STORY.

Mdme. Alice Le Plongeon, wife of the famous Yucatan explorer Augustus Le Plongeon, has, an American paper says, few if any equals in archæological knowledge in her own field. She is still a young woman, having been a girl in her teens when she made a romantic marriage. M. Le Plongeon, during a visit to London, found a slight, dark girl pouring over Mexican antiquities in the British Museum. They compared opinions on the collections from Uxmal, fell in love, and sailed away to the El Dorado of ruins, where they stayed fourteen years. The Le Plongeons are at present living in Brooklyn.

A WOMAN'S DAUNTLESS HEROISM.

Mrs. Sarah A. Cogan, a young lady recently married, aged nineteen, the youngest daughter of John C. Hayes, of Hull, Mass., has not, says an American contemporary, received the recognition which her courage and devotion deserve. When a number of seamen were rescued at Hull from a stranded vessel, an attempt was made to reach them by firing the Hunt gun. But the powder was damp and the gun did not go off. Mrs. Cogan was the only person present whose hand was small enough to go into the barrel of the gun to remove the damp powder which had failed to explode after the lighted fuse had been applied. At the risk of losing her life, Mrs. Cogan thrust in her arm and removed the damp powder, thereby enabling the gun to do its work, with the result of saving some fifteen lives. Much has been said of the heroism of the men, to whom a large sum of money has been presented. But no mention has been made of the heroism of this woman of Hull who made the rescue possible.

BRIBES AND "TREATING" IN BUSINESS.

We have more than once, says the *Young Man*, denounced the growing practice of giving bribes in order to obtain orders. We are now glad to find that the subject has been discussed at the annual meeting of the Commercial Travellers' Christian Association. It was admitted that a dishonest system had crept into the business life of the country, and the evil was very strongly condemned. Mr. George Williams has instructed all his travellers to have nothing to do with bribery. We hope, however, that Christian merchants will go beyond bribery—which is generally acknowledged as an evil—and will try to annihilate the system of "treating," which many good men are, unfortunately, willing to tolerate. Hundreds of smart young fellows have become hopeless drunkards through this absurd habit.

A NOTABLE FACT IN EMIGRATION.

It is noticed in America that Irish immigration to America is being overshadowed by immigration from Scotland and England. During September and October the number of emigrants from the latter countries was three times as great as that from Ireland. During the ten months of 1887 and 1888, ending October 20 in each case, 237,814 English and Scotch emigrants came over, against 129,779 from Ireland. Meanwhile, however, the influx of Italians has increased enormously.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE writes about the Soden Mineral Pastilles:—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat. They are especially beneficial to Catarrhal Diseases of the Air Passages. I frequently found them of great service in the cases of singers and public speakers." Acknowledged by the Medical Profession the best remedy for Hoarseness Irritation, Coughs, Bronchitis, and Asthma. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., or 14 stamps, from 10, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, E.C.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—Clarke's world-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, skin and blood diseases, and sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of testimonials. In bottles, 2s. 9d. and 11s. each, of all Chemists. Proprietors, Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln. Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and do not be persuaded to take an imitation.

"WHAT I THINK OF INDIA AND THE INDIANS."

AN INTERVIEW WITH SIR EDWARD WATKIN.

"TWENTY thousand miles by land and sea since I left Old England," said the great railway "Baronet" to a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who called upon Sir Edward Watkin late last night at the Charing-cross Hotel. "Well, Sir Edward, you have the tan of travel on your face, and if you will allow me to say so, you look in splendid condition after your prolonged absence. I suppose you owe it to the freedom from affairs, the sea breezes, and the strange sights. Have you ever been in India before?" "Never. And my greatest regret is that I did not visit such a magnificent country thirty or forty years ago." "Then that is your impression of India—a magnificent country." "I was there for three months, moving rapidly and seeing many people of all sorts and conditions. I am fully prepared to give chapter and verse for my opinion. I went to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Allahabad, in short to all the great centres. Then I travelled to Ali Musjid, some fifteen miles up the Khyber Pass, to the great camel station, where the caravans divide. Turning in another direction I went to Assam."

"I never felt better," said Sir Edward.

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS, AS THEY ARE.

"Of course, Sir Edward, every one will want to have your criticism upon the Indian railway system. What was your experience of them? What are the faults, and what the remedies that you would apply to the disease? No personal discomfort, of course?"

"No; the travelling struck me as most luxurious. But there are grave faults in the system. In the first place, the rate of speed is much too small. For instance, it takes 65 hours to go from Calcutta to Bombay, a distance of 1,400 miles. Now for fault No. 1. There are no trains which run you through without stopping at nearly all the stations, which are about at a distance of eight or ten miles from each other. I should change this by running certain trains which would meet local wants, and others which should run sixty or eighty miles on end."

THROUGH RATES WANTED.

"So much for the passenger traffic. The great reform which is wanted is the establishment of through rates. You can put 1,000 qrs. of grain on the waggons at Chicago and send it to Liverpool or London, or wherever you like, without any more trouble, and your bill of lading can be converted into money immediately. Now, why cannot this be done in India? I confess I could elicit no satisfactory reason. The only answer I got was, Red Tape wouldn't allow it and wouldn't consider it. As things are at present, you can send your produce, whatever it is, no further than the Indian port, and during transit the brunia or schrop—that is, the local banker—makes 40 per cent. on everything that passes through his fingers, which are very sticky. He is the gombeen man of India. What I should like to see, then, is the establishment of this much-needed reform."

THE ROLLING STOCK AND THE NATIVE WORKMEN.

"And what about the rolling stock?"—"Excellent, and kept in good condition. Of course, under the control of English engineers. The native alone is no good whatever."

"And the country through which the railroads pass?"—"Sometimes wild and beautiful. At others jungle, pasture, and cultivated."

"How are the Indian railways controlled?"

"Well, three-fifths are owned by the State, something under two-fifths by guaranteed companies, and the fraction over are subsidized, and there are 15,000 miles laid already. And what is wanted, as I have just told you, is a competitive system of through rates."

ENGLISH RULE: THE FUNCTIONS OF JOHN BULL.

"You had ample opportunities of studying English rule in India. What is the sum of your impressions?"

"Well, I have followed Indian affairs pretty closely for many years, and my view of our position as rulers of 240,000,000 people is that England is the arbitrator between the superstitious Hindoo and the cunning Mahommedan, and the only possible arbitrator. Once remove us and the hundred and one native races, with their hundred and one religions, would fall to and cut each other's throats pretty quickly. I never was one of those who fear that in a hundred years hence England will have to walk out. And after a personal inspection my views are—put tersely: Here we are and here we intend to remain."

RUSSIAN GOLD AND THE NATIVE POLITICIAN!

"And Russia. Did you notice any alarming symptoms of Russian intrigue?"

"I was much struck by the numerous portraits of the Tzar and the Tzarina, which are to be found in private dwellings in many of the places I visited, and I am strongly of opinion that Russian gold is being circulated, perhaps not in very large quantities, among these native agitators of whom you hear so much. You may compare it to the circulation of American dollars in Ireland."

"You speak of agitators. Do you refer to congressionists? Who are they?"

"I do. The State educates some 3,000,000 natives out of 240,000,000, of whom say 1 per cent. become professional agitators or politicians, or whatever you like to call them."

SIR EDWARD PUTS HIS FOOT DOWN.

"You don't seem to like them, Sir Edward. Surely you would not stop native progress?"

"Certainly not. But I should put my foot down and say, 'Now look here, my good friends, we're not going to give you all these advantages, and allow you, a handful of pushing agitators, who pretend to represent the wishes and the feelings of native races, to hold these congresses and conduct your agitations. Hold your meetings, as many as you choose, but we are not going to allow treasonable language. We don't do it at home, and you shan't do it here.'"

"Then, on the whole, what do you think of our system of government?"

"Most benevolent rule—a most benevolent rule."

"What is your opinion about native industries there? Are they progressing?"

"I was greatly struck by the very remarkable vigour and go aheadedness of India in agriculture, in manufacture, in stock raising. The textile industries struck me as being particularly flourishing and prosperous, with a fine future."

"Will the competition, say, of the Bombay cotton mills be serious to Manchester?"

"I cannot give an opinion offhand, but you must not forget that in India the hours of labour are not restricted, and labour is cheap.

THE HORRIBLE CRUELTY OF THE "WIDOW" SYSTEM.

"Did you, by the way, make any inquiries into the horrible degradation to which the unfortunate native widows are subjected?"

"I did indeed, and can conceive no crime more terrible than the system. I had a long talk with the detectives of Calcutta, and the information they gave me revealed a fearful state of things. A native dies and leaves a widow and a couple of little girls. What happens to them? The woman is regarded by the natives as the most degraded of beings, and is shunned by all. What happens is that the procurers and procuresses of every Indian capital or their agents swoop down upon them, and in Calcutta alone I was told that there are no less than 20,000 women and child prostitutes. When the time comes that they are no longer able, for one reason or another, to pay for their subsistence, they are given—at least so I was credibly informed—an extra dose of opium, and so end their troubles."

"And what did your official friends suggest as a remedy for this fearful state of things?"

"Their answer is simple: it is one of the canons of the English system of Government that no religious customs shall be interfered with, so what can we do? But Lady Dufferin's mission is doing a great work for the good."

"I may be allowed to mention another superstition upon which a great annual sum is wasted. You think old Juggernaut, with his car, is a thing of the past. Well, he doesn't come out into the highways and crush his victims *coram populo*, but no less than £40,000 a year is spent on the support of 20,000 priests, attendants, and hangers on of his temple."

THE SUEZ CANAL.

"As a reformer and a magnate of commerce how did you regard the Suez Canal?"

"Quite in French hands, no work being done, except a little dredging, and hampered by the wretched stoppages. Fancy having to stop for hours to wait for a wretched little steamer. A second Canal, running parallel, would enhance its value enormously—one line up, one line down. The other alternative is a canal along the route of the old East Indian caravan road to Jaffa. Those are my suggestions."

"Shall you write a book of travel?"

"No. A private pamphlet on Indian railway matters, amplifying the suggestion I have already made to you."

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE NEW ASSOCIATE OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY

MR. W. L. WYLLIE ELECTED LAST NIGHT.

Although the election of Mr. William Lionel Wyllie, R.I., R.B.A., will come as a surprise to those who believed that Mr. Millet or Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Albert Moore or Mr. Alfred Parsons, would carry the day, it will hardly come as a disappointment. Mr. Wyllie's work has been before the public for many a long year, though he himself is still a young man of eight and thirty, and that work has always maintained a steady level of merit. As we said only yesterday in referring to his drawings now on view in Bond-street, "it cannot be denied that many of them show a very high degree of merit and interest in their facile and decisive touch and ready realization of the salient points of the scenes depicted, while there is a freshness about his work that would atone for far greater shortcomings" than those there visible. This may be held to apply generally to all his work, both in oil, in water-colour, and black-and-white. Too often there is a matter-of-fact, almost commonplace, observation of nature that almost overweighs the technical cleverness of his work; at others, a true romantic feeling adds poetry to his scenes of sea and river life. The glow and shimmer of light, now gold, now silver, is constantly rendered with great delicacy and great originality, while his etchings often display his greatest charm. As a painter of the sea in its calmer moods, of ships and shipping, of London fog and Thames mist, of tides and streams, Mr. Wyllie, in his own special line, is without a rival.

Born in 1851, the son of an artist-father, he began his artistic education at Heatherley's School, and in 1866 he entered the Royal Academy schools, where in 1869 he gained the Turner Gold Medal. The previous year saw his first exhibit on the Academy walls, and since that date his *alma mater* has displayed thirty-one of his pictures upon her walls, the Society of British Artists, meanwhile, hanging about fifty more. He early began to draw for the *Graphic*, for which journal most of his fine black-and-white work has been accomplished. His "London from a Balloon" will be remembered by many, while his work as "Our Special Correspondent" is constantly before the reader. It is to be hoped that his "elevation to the House" will not put an end to this interesting and valuable connection. Among the important books he has illustrated in pen and ink, or by more elaborate and ambitious methods, should be mentioned "The Tidal Thames," the text of which was written by Mr. Grant Allen.

In 1878 his "Sea Birds" was sent to Paris to represent him at the Paris Exhibition; but not till 1883 did his great success arrive, when his famous "Toil, Glitter, Grime, and Wealth on a Flowing Tide," was one of the chief achievements of the Academy Exhibition—a view signalized by the President and Council by their purchase of the work for addition to the Chantrey collection. Later, in the Institute of Painters in Oil Colours, came his "Black Diamonds," and since that time he has steadily made his way in public estimation. Seldom, indeed, has a young painter so quickly made his mark, or so soon won recognition and reward.

Mr. Wyllie's intimate knowledge of shipping, to which we have already referred, often adds a colder realism to his pictures than they deserve; but they always testify to the absolute and intimate character of his knowledge. Almost from the time he joined the Royal Academy school's he has had a little vessel of his own, though from time to time he has improved upon his craft, until at present he is skipper of the *Ladybird*, a little French built yawl of something under twenty tons. In this little yacht Mr. Wyllie has for years navigated the Thames, the Channel, and the seas and canals of Holland, over and over again.

We cannot pretend to say that Mr. Wyllie was the best and fittest selection the Academy might have made, all things considered, in fact, we believe that one or two better men than he have been left outside. But the new Associate is unquestionably a sound and skilful painter, who, if he is not likely to add greatly to its brilliancy and strength, is never likely to detract from them; and in this belief we offer our congratulations and our best wishes for future achievement to both electors and elected.

A SEVENTEEN HOURS' SITTING IN THE GREEK CHAMBER.

When the Greek Chamber met on Tuesday afternoon the friends of the Government decided not to leave the Chamber until the Spartali question was finished. Ultimately the Minister for Foreign Affairs at length proposed that certain clauses of the Regulations for Debate in the Chamber should be enforced. This roused the wrath of the Opposition, who violently protested. This state of things continued; and at seven o'clock in the morning, while M. Deliyannis was speaking, the friends of the Government were still in their seats, resignedly sipping their chocolate. It was not until nine that the sitting ended, the Government having carried the day by seventy-eight votes against thirteen. The rest of the Opposition had retired. It was remarked that during the whole seventeen hours M. Tricoupis never once quitted his seat.

Miss Ryland, of Barford-hill, Warwick, the well-known Birmingham philanthropist, lies in a critical condition from asthma.

Mdme. Sarah Bernhardt acts to-night in Rome for the first time. She appears in the "Dame aux Camélias."

A couple of days ago a clergyman attached to one of the garrisons in Finland, who had committed several defalcations, was sentenced to stand one hour in the pillory and to six years' imprisonment—hive with hard labour.

St Petersburg is suffering much from want of good and cheap fuel. English coals of second quality sell at 35 copeks the pood retail, or about 42s. the ton.

A new steamship route between Holland and South Africa was inaugurated yesterday, when the Donald Currie steamer *Warwick Castle* left London for the Cape, via Flushing.

The Immigration Restriction Bill is considered in New York not to have the slightest chance of becoming law. The Tariff Bill, which has been passed by the Senate, is almost certain to be rejected by the Lower House.

The funeral of the late Signor Pellegrini will take place to-morrow at the Roman Catholic Cemetery, Kensal-green, starting from 53, Mortimer-street, at 11 A.M.

A Japan paper states that since the United States prohibited Chinese immigration there has been a very perceptible increase in the number of Chinese immigrants to Japan.

Incited by the high prices that ruled last season, the big onion-growing belt west of the Hudson River has produced this season an enormous crop, estimated at 1,500,000 bushels.

The *Cincinnati Price Current* estimates the yield of peanuts at 2,600,000 bushels, distributed as follows:—Virginia, 1,800,000 bushels; Tennessee, 600,000 bushels; and North Carolina, 200,000 bushels.

A new idea in print goods is the printing of a number of shades on the fabric as a background with designs of fruit, flowers, &c., printed over that. The notion, it is believed, will be a successful one.

Mrs. Mapes Dodge, who is pictured in the January *Book Buyer*, is a very vivacious talker as well as writer. She edits *St. Nicholas*, but only goes to the office once a week, doing most of her work at home.

The late Mr. John Toplis, who was an extensive collector of antiquities, has bequeathed to the Nottingham corporation a very valuable collection of seventeenth century tokens of Nottinghamshire for exhibition in the Castle Museum.

Speaking at Reading last night, Mr. Bradlaugh announced his intention of raising in the House of Commons next session the question of perpetual pensions and their commutation. He had a written promise from the Government that he should have an early day for the discussion.

Professor Brainard G. Smith of Cornell University, the only professor of journalism in the United States, is hopeful about his work, the first half of the course having been completed with nineteen pupils, most of whom are connected with the college papers.

"Is Life worth Living without a Sweetheart?" was the subject brought forward recently at a young women's literary society. It was, however, impossible to find a member willing to speak on the affirmative side of the question. It is only fair to add that this incident happened in America.

In Cocamonga, Cal., a pretty servant girl has captured a millionaire aged seventy-nine, and named Daniel Hamilton. He has four children, thirteen grand-children, and one great-grandchild, and all objected to his marriage, but could not stop it.

Plush formerly was made of a double warp, one thread being usually double worsted yarn, the other, intended to form the pile, of goat's hair, and the weft of worsted. Occasionally only worsted was used. Now it is made very extensively of silk cotton, the silk taking the place of goat's hair to form the pile.

An ingenious plan for testing the condition of horses' feet is under consideration by New York blacksmiths. One terminal of a battery giving a light current is attached to the animal's bit, and the other to the shoe. If the horse suffers from the shoe or nails he will squirm under the test. If there is no irritation he will pay no attention to it.

A new gold mining excitement prevails in Southern California and Arizona as the result of two Mexicans bringing into Yuma a quantity of pure gold, which they said they had obtained in Southern California, about a hundred miles from Yuma. Every possible conveyance is being fitted up to take miners to the diggings.

A real luxury for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper, FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA. Also a valuable diet for the invalid and delicate. Thomas Wilson, Esq., L.R.C.P., says:—"I have no hesitation in pronouncing your Concentrated Cocoa the best I ever used. It possesses a rich and delicious chocolate flavour. I believe it to be highly nutritious and easily assimilated, and will have great pleasure in recommending it to my friends and patients." To secure this article, ask for "FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA."

MORE ABOUT THE BANJO.

A TALK WITH PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S BANJO MAKER.

DUKE-STREET, Adelphi, can hardly be denominated a fashionable promenade, yet there are occasions when members of our highest aristocracy pay visits to the dim little street at the back of the Strand. Any one chancing to walk along the north side of the street, from Villiers-street, with his eyes open, can hardly fail to notice a dingy little shop, about one-third of the way up, whose window will well repay a few moments' inspection. Indeed, it is calculated to attract the attention of the most unobservant stray foot passenger. Prominent in the centre of a large assortment of banjos and violins, tambourines, and "nigger" bones, is a life-sized model of the head of a darky of true Christy Minstrel type, bearing amid its woolly curls a minlature hat, which seems most incongruous. Alongside of this figure-head is a small model of a skeleton dancing, a framed model of "Ole Dan Tucker," in the character of a dusky Orpheus, charming the snakes and crocodiles and 'possums with the darkies' instrument, a banjo. But there is another object in this quaint window show which will at once be noticed. It is an unmistakable portrait, apparently clipped from some illustrated paper, of the young Prince Albert Victor of Wales, also represented as playing a banjo. Moreover, in the brief clipping of letterpress included in the frame is the announcement that his Royal Highness has recently taken to the now fashionable instrument, and has had one specially made for him by Harry Spratt, of 10, Duke-street, Adelphi. Then this must be the shop, and perhaps the workshop too, of the young Prince's banjo maker. This much occurred to a *Pall Mall Gazette* reporter a few days ago as he passed the strange emporium. So, in the interests of the readers of this paper, he concluded to make Mr. Spratt's acquaintance, and find out, if possible, something about the quaint musical instrument which seems to be setting all fashionable London by the ears—that is to say, that portion of fashionable London which is possessed of an ear for music.

"Are you Mr. Harry Spratt?" asked the reporter of a youngish-looking man, with hair and eyes as black as the raven's wing, who stood behind the counter.

"Junior—Harry Spratt, junior. Do you want to see father?"

"I want to see Harry Spratt, who made a banjo for the young Prince of Wales."

"Oh, that's my father. He's down below. If you wait I'll call him."

The reporter intimated that he would wait, and Harry Spratt, junior, first, administering a sort of postman's "rattat" on the floor with his heel, vanished into the back premises, and was shortly heard calling "Guv'nor! There's a gentleman wants to see you." Meanwhile the reporter had time to look around him. If the window's contents were heterogeneous, how can the contents of the shop be described? On two of the walls are large glass cases filled with the peculiar instruments which make the staple article of Mr. Spratt's trade, of every size and shape and make, mixed indiscriminately with violins of queerest and quaintest form and dimensions. On the counter is another case filled in the same manner, and a second case simply crammed full of bones, whistles, ocarinas, brackets, bridges, pegs, tuning-pipes, and other strange things, lay at length on part of the counter. But the most remarkable objects in the shop are the pictures which hang upon the walls. A caricature of Lieutenant Dan Godfrey conducting an imaginary band, a wonderfully clever water colour of the Witches in Macbeth, a plaster bust of Charles Lauri, a plate of the "Representative Journalists of the United States," several picture posters, a number of framed photographs, all hung with apparent indifference as to the incongruity of their neighbourhood.

"Do you want me, sir?" asked a soft voice behind him as the reporter was making a somewhat close examination of a clever water colour series of four pictures representing the "Love," "Hate," "War," and "Peace" of a pair of hideously ugly demons, and turning, he found a man about fifty years of age, with grey hair and chin-beard, with soft eyes, and enveloped in a white apron up to his neck, standing regarding him with a smile of remarkable sweetness.

"Are you Mr. Spratt?"

"Yes, sir." There is a slight lisp, which perhaps is what makes the voice so pleasant. "What can I do for you?"

"I want you to tell me about banjos. How they are made, what they are made of, and who plays upon them."

"That's rather a large order, sir, but I'll try to give you all the information I can. Now, how shall I begin? With the first thing we set about making? Well, that is the handle. It is made of various kinds of wood by various makers, but I prefer walnut to anything. I used to like mahogany best, but I can no longer obtain wood sufficiently dry and well seasoned for my purpose, whereas walnut is a close-grained wood, is light, easily worked, and comes here in capital condition; besides, I think the tone in walnut is better than in any other wood. This block of wood has to be cut into the correct size, length, and shape for the handle, sandpapered, scraped, polished, and varnished. Length? Well, there are differences of opinion as to that. Some like the handle much longer than others—it greatly depends on the length of the fingers which have got to play upon the banjo. The Brothers Bohee use very long-handled banjos, but then they are very big men, and have large hands. My own idea is that the best length is twenty-seven inches from nut to drum. The drum is the next thing to make. That is made of oak if wood, but many people now prefer metal drums, considering the tone obtained to be clearer and more resounding. Some line the metal with wood, which, in the case of some American banjos, I have seen, has been maple. You know I have a metal banjo of my own make which has no wood about it. Of course, the bending of the wood into the shape of the drum has to be done by special machinery, but I do my own polishing and finishing off. The brackets and screws are also made by a regular moulder, but I do the finishing of those also myself. Fixing a skin upon a drum is a delicate operation requiring considerable patience; an unpractised hand is liable to burst two or three in the drying, for of course they are stretched over the drum when wet."

"What first induced you to take up with banjo making, Mr. Spratt?"

"Oh, I do not exactly know, sir. I remember very well the first time I ever heard a banjo played was over forty years ago at the Royal Albert Saloon, a little theatre in Shepherdess-walk, City-road, belonging to one Harry Brading. The player was Harry Nathan, the harlequin. I took a fancy to it even then. Then it was played by a troupe called the "Lantum Serenaders," a short while after, and I liked it still better. But what I think really settled me in making a business of it was seeing one and handling one in the shop of Mr. Charles Saunders, of Whitechapel, about twenty-seven years ago. He also showed me some tiny model banjos. I remember going home and making one. Then I got to making a bigger one, and playing on it, and then my wife said I'd better go into the business. So I took a little shop in Catherine-street, opposite Drury Lane Theatre, and have continued at it ever since. When the lease fell out, and the old shop was pulled down, I came here."

"I suppose you have made a great many during twenty-seven years?"

"Hundreds of them. My banjos are almost all over the world. Why, sir, there are three gentlemen, brothers, in business in Calcutta, each with one of my banjos. And two others, also brothers, in Hong Kong with my banjos. I have them in Australia and at the Cape, in Canada, and in the States, in fact they go everywhere."

"It is reported that the banjo is a very fashionable instrument; do you find it so?"

"Well, sir, I have taught some of the nobility and gentry to play upon it. Count Gleichen used to come to this shop and take lessons, and I waited upon the Countess at St. James's Palace to teach her. I have also taught the Countess Cowper and Lady Compton, and Lady Coke, Lady Inchiquin, and Lady Maud Wilbraham, and also Lady Colin Campbell when she was Miss Blood. She was a very pretty player too. I taught Miss Mary Anderson, the great American actress, and Miss Nelle Farren, and Miss Fanny Leslie. And I also taught Mr. George Grossmith and Mr. Rutland Barrington, and Capoul, the opera singer. Most of them have been either in this little back room here, sir, or else up at the old place in Catherine-street, which was smaller still."

It is of interest to note that Mr. Ernest Groome, an interview with whom appeared in these columns last week, is also an old pupil of Mr. Spratt.

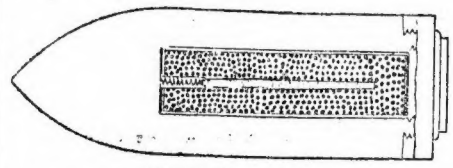
DYNAMITE SHELLS AND ORDINARY GUNS.

LIEUTENANT GRAYDON'S PLAN.

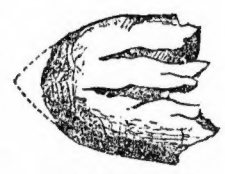
IT appears to be raining dynamite shells. Within a few days we have been in communication with two American gentlemen who have landed on our shores in order to give the old country the benefit of their inventions in the destructive line. Lieutenant Graydon, who has put up at the Langham, fully explained to a representative the features of his projectile. It is fired from ordinary guns, with the usual charge of gunpowder, the premature explosion of the dynamite being prevented by its division into pellets. Before the explosive acts, the shell is made to penetrate, so that its destructive effects may be increased.

HOW HE GOT HIS IDEAS.

Lieutenant Graydon, while serving in the United States Navy, got hold of the idea that dynamite might be used as a projectile if made up into little packages. The great danger in handling dynamite is that the nitro-glycerine sinks to the bottom of the composition in which it is held and explodes on the slightest touch. Separation, so as to reduce the quantity of nitro-glycerine that can be precipitated to one spot, renders this impossible. Lieutenant Graydon, therefore, divided his charge into half-inch cubes, which are wrapped up in oiled or varnished paper. As another precaution, both against concussion and heat, the shell is lined with a non-conducting material such as asbestos. In large shells the division of the high explosive, and the isolation of the various portions of it, is increased by the use of partitions within the shell. To demonstrate the effectiveness of the precautions against explosion, a shell was fired without a fuse. The shell was broken to fragments against the target, but the dynamite cubes were picked up uninjured, and on being placed in another shell were fired over again. Either time or contact fuses can be used. A strong spring holds the fuse in position until the steel point of the shell has buried itself a given distance in the armour; and as a double precaution for the safety of those handling the projectile there is a locking device which prevents the spring moving, and it is not unlocked until the breach of the gun is ready to be closed. But whether in or out of the shell, Lieutenant Graydon pins his faith to the absolute safety of the pellet system. On one occasion he put it to practical test by travelling 1,200 miles with a trunk loaded with dynamite in this form, and in spite of all the knocking about it got he lives to tell the tale.



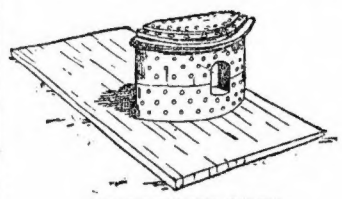
SECTION OF A SHELL.



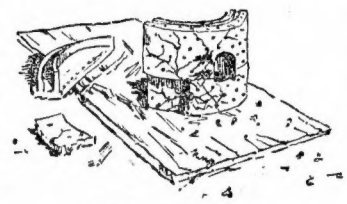
AFTER EXPLOSION.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF ITS DESTRUCTIVE POWER.

The American military and naval authorities have given Lieutenant Graydon opportunities for demonstrating the destructive power of his shell, and highly favourable reports have followed. At Sandy Hook, experiments were made before the permanent Ordnance Board. The gun used on this occasion was a 7-in. Ames wrought-iron muzzle-loaded rifle, weighing 23,000 lb., and the weight of the charge of the powder was 23 lb. The projectile was of steel, open at the rear, and closed by a bronze plug, the same general form as used in the service, its weight being 122 lb., and the charge of dynamite exploded being 2 2-3 lb. Three shots were fired. The target was in the form of a turret with an embrasure. It was 14 in. thick, built up of two layers of 7 in. each. There were two plates in the front layer, and two in the rear layer, the joints being horizontal and at different levels. The roof was an iron plate 3 in. thick, weighing 13½ tons, and was secured to the turret by strong bolts. The total weight of the target was 103 tons. The first shell struck the target 24 in. above the horizontal joint, and 33 in. to the left of the embrasure, and although it was a glancing shot it made an indenture 3 in. deep, exploding with great violence. The roof was lifted off and blown 25 ft. to the rear, and the plates were torn apart. The second shot struck 16 in. below the first, and penetrated 3⅛ in., causing great wreckage. The third shot struck the target 12 in. below the horizontal joint, and 3 ft. 4 in. to the left of the embrasure. It penetrated the first plate 7 in. and the second plate 1 in. This completely destroyed the left side of the target, a huge piece being blown out estimated at 2 to 4 tons weight. Practically the turret was destroyed in three shots. The Ordnance Board reported, as a result of these experiments, that these two main points had been substantiated:—(1) To fire a dynamite shell from a heavy rifled cannon with the full service charge of black powder as the propelling force without injury to the cannon; (2) to obtain full penetration from that cannon before the dynamite was exploded in the turret-target. It is evident that in the battle between armour and guns the latter has now far outstripped the former, whether on land or sea.



TARGET BEFORE FIRING.



AFTER THREE SHOTS.

WHAT HE IS PREPARED TO DO.

As he has fired 1,100 shots from different guns, Lieutenant Graydon knows pretty well what are the capabilities of his invention, and he is prepared, if our authorities will put up a turret of 6 feet of steel, to destroy it in four or five shots with a modern 8-inch rifled cannon. No doubt the opportunity will be afforded, as all the military Powers are bent on testing the new projectile. It can be used not only with heavy ordnance, but also with machine guns, without any alteration. Instead of powder, the present Hotchkiss shell can be filled with dynamite, and the destructive power will be ten times greater. In the case of field artillery, by introducing dynamite into the spindle of the grape with a time fuse, much more execution will be done.

In July last Admiral Porter, of the United States Navy, reported that "Graydon's shell would prove a powerful weapon against any class of vessel," and a bill is at present before the Senate and the House of Representatives to authorize the construction of two steel rams, each to be armed with four 10-in. high-power rifles, throwing shells charged with dynamite or other high explosives. Evidently swift cruisers and powerful projectiles are to be the order of the day. Mr. R. S. Lawrence has acquired the Graydon invention for England and the Continent.

THE CHURCH AS A THEATRE.

The union of Church and Stage in the management of the Little-Russian theatre in Galicia would delight our own English Church and Stage Guild Dr. Sacher-Masoch, in the new number of the *Dramaturgischen Blatter*, has a pleasant article upon its exceedingly primitive and pure—we had almost said Puritan—arrangements. Its official manager is a priest of the Orthodox Church, in whose household the writer found hospitable entertainment. The priest's eldest daughter—"a true type of her race, an image of that beautiful daughter of a Galician priest who became the wife of Soliman the Great"—plays the heroine in all the dramas. The other actors are either sons and daughters of the local Orthodox priests or peasant folk out of their parishes. The first play which the writer saw was the biblical drama of "Joseph and his Brethren." He next saw the popular Little-Russian comedy "Iwanok as Physician." He describes Iwanok as "the Russian Eutenspiegel," only with the difference that Iwanok (like the Russian popular heroine, Ilsa Murometz) belongs to the peasant class. His beautiful and cunning wife, Kasja, is "a female Eutenspiegel." The Tzar, in the play, is afflicted with an incurable attack of gout, and all the most famous physicians in the Empire fail to give him relief. He offers wealth and dignity to any doctor who will supply the deficiency of the Russian medical faculty. Kasja has received a severe beating from her husband. In order to revenge herself upon him, and at the same time to get a present from the Tzar, she goes to the Palace of the Father of the People, and informs him that her husband, Iwanok, is the possessor of an infallible medicament for the gout, which he selfishly hides in secret from all the world. Iwanok is sent for, and of course denies that he possesses any such medicine. The monarch refuses to believe him, and orders him to be flogged with fifty stripes. His wife, who stands by all the while, assures the Tzar that Iwanok is the only man on earth who can heal him. After Iwanok has tasted the rod he "confesses," and in order to escape further chastisement he boldly undertakes to cure the Tzar. He is in utter despair how to begin his novel work as a physician, when Kasja, who is satisfied with the amount of his punishment, comes to his help. She has inherited a knowledge of medical herbs, and she makes a decoction in which the Tzar is to bathe. Iwanok plays the assumed part of a doctor with humour and success; the Tzar is perfectly cured of the gout, and the peasant-physician and his wife receive the promised riches and dignity. "The most extraordinary thing in this peasant-theatre," says Sacher-Masoch, "was the behaviour of the public. These honest, naïve, straightforward folk soon lost all recollection that the story was but a play. They took the most excited interest in its progress, made loud remarks of pleasure or abhorrence, laughed, cried, and even embraced and kissed one another when virtue was rewarded before them upon the stage." When a good character in the play was in danger he was greeted by loud cautions and warnings from the spectators. On one occasion, when a character in the play had done a noble action he was rewarded by brandy flasks being handed up to him from "the pit" as a token of sympathy and approbation. A butcher, moved to tears by the excellent playing of one of the actors, cried aloud, "You play so well that I will let you off the rest of the bill you owe me for meat!"

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MR. SIMS REEVES will sing Lindsay Lennox's popular song, LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM, at the ROYAL ALBERT HALL, TO-MORROW. "It has much to recommend it."—*St. James's Gazette.* 2s. net. London Music Publishing Company, 54, Great Marlborough-street, W.

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The shareholders in this Company have the unusual advantage of acquiring a valuable patent, which bids fair to revolutionize the mineral water and bottling trade, and at the same time participating in a well-established and profitable commercial undertaking.

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In addition to the convenience of a cork which can be drawn without a corkscrew, without having to untwist wire, free from all accidents, it can be supplied even cheaper than the old-fashioned wire cork, as the wire costs considerably more than the metal used in the Patent Cork.

ALLAN and CO. (Limited).—The consumption of Mineral Waters and Bottled Beers has now reached enormous proportions. Since the introduction of patent stoppers there has been an active demand for cheap bottled Beers, and the sales of one London firm alone, who are owners of a screw stopper, are stated to have increased from 1,692,000 bottles in 1882 to 8,520,000 bottles in 1885, and to have exceeded 10 millions of bottles in 1887.

The books of Messrs. Allan and Co., Messrs. Deeks and Co., and Mr. Walter Scott have been examined, on behalf of the Company, by Messrs. John F. Lovering and Co., of 77, Gresham-street, London, E.C., the well-known Chartered Accountants, and a copy of their report may be seen at the Company's Offices.

Through the influence of the Directors, the Company has made arrangements to supply the whole of the licensed houses belonging to the United Breweries Company, Liverpool (Limited), and the Wiltshire Brewery Company (Limited), numbering about sixty. It will thus be seen that the business will at once be substantially increased.

The average sales of the three concerns now exceed £13,600 per annum, and the present net profits alone are sufficient to pay 8 per cent. on the entire Preference Capital. This is without taking into account the trade of the above houses, the increased business which must unquestionably be done so soon as the Patent Cork is known, and the royalties received from other bottlers, which will belong exclusively to the Company, the Inventor's interest having been purchased outright. The whole revenue from these sources will therefore be available for dividend on the Ordinary Shares and bonus (over and above the 8 per cent. cumulative dividends) on the Preference Shares.

The Preference Shares will carry a cumulative preferential dividend of 8 per cent. per annum; the Ordinary Shares will then be entitled to 10 per cent., after which the surplus profits will be divided as to one-third to the Preference Shares and two-thirds to the Ordinary Shares. It will thus be seen that the Preference Shareholders have the unusual advantage of investing in a well-established concern, paying them a fixed rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and participate to a substantial extent in an enterprise which bids fair to return very handsome results.

From a low estimate, in order to be well within the mark, the Directors anticipate that the Preference Shares will receive dividends of at least 12 per cent. per annum, and the Ordinary Shares 17 per cent., and the Vendor is so assured of the profitable nature of the business that he guarantees 8 per cent. on the Preference and 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares for three years certain.

Applications for Shares may be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, or by letter to the Secretary, briefly stating the number of Shares required, but in either case the application must be accompanied by a deposit of 10s. per Share.

The LIST of SUBSCRIPTIONS OPENED on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of January, 1889, and will CLOSE on or before FRIDAY, the 25th day of January, 1889, for London, and on the following day for the Country.

Messrs. CHILD and CO., Bankers, 1, Fleet-street, London, and Messrs. BROWN, JANSON, and CO., Bankers, 32, Abchurch-lane, London, are authorized to RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS for the undermentioned Debentures and Preference Shares of

WALKERS, PARKER, and CO. (LIMITED), Lead and Shot Manufacturers and Desilverizers.

CAPITAL £500,000, in

20,000 £6 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £10 each £200,000
(These Shares are also preferential as to Capital.)
30,000 Ordinary Shares of £10 each, all of which are taken by the Vendor...... 300,000
£500,000

Also 3,500 Four and a Half per Cent. First Mortgage Debentures of £100 each, secured by a first charge upon the whole Undertaking of the Company .. £350,000

The above Debentures and Preference Shares are now offered for Subscription, payable as follows:—

DEBENTURES.

£5 0 0 per cent. on Application.
10 0 0 ,, Allotment.
25 0 0 ,, 14th February.
60 0 0 ,, 14th March.

PREFERENCE SHARES.

£1 0 0 on Application.
2 0 0 on Allotment.
2 0 0 on 14th February.
5 0 0 on 14th March.

Any of the instalments on the Debentures and Shares may be paid in advance, in which case interest at 5 per cent. per annum will be allowed. The Debentures will carry interest as from the 1st of January, 1889.

TRUSTEES FOR THE DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

F. G. Hilton Price, Esq. (Messrs. Child and Co.), 1, Fleet-street, London.
John Whitaker Cooper, Esq. (Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co.), 32, Abchurch-lane, London.
Mackworth B. Praed, Esq. (Messrs. Praeds and Co.), 189, Fleet-street, London.

DIRECTORS.

Vincent Bailey, Esq., Horsleyfields Works, Wolverhampton; 22, Bramham-gardens, S.W., London.
J. A. Carson, Esq. (Messrs. Walter Carson and Sons), London and Dublin.
J. W. Dale, Esq. (Messrs. Smiths and Gore), 16, Whitehall-place, London.
W. Wentworth Walker, Esq., J.P. (Messrs. T. W. and J. Walker), London and Wolverhampton.
John Wormald, Esq., 1, Fleet-street, E.C. (abroad at present, will join on his return), London.
*Edward Joshua Walker, Esq., Managing Director.
* Will join the Board after Allotment.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co., 32, Abchurch-lane, London.
Messrs. Child and Co., 1, Fleet-street, London.
Bank of Liverpool (Limited), Heywood's Branch, 5, Brunswick-street, Liverpool.
The National Provincial Bank of England (Limited), Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Parr's Banking Company (Limited), Chester.

Subscriptions will be received by any of the above Bankers also by Messrs. William Williams, Brown, and Co., Leeds, and all Branches of the National Provincial Bank of England (Limited), Parr's Banking Company (Limited), the Bank of Liverpool, and Messrs. Guinness, Mahon, and Co., 17, College-green, Dublin.

BROKERS.

Messrs. Marten and Christopherson, 5, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., London.
Messrs. Bourke, Sandys, and Co., 10, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C., London.
Messrs. Henry E. Rensburg and Co., 5, Dale-street, Liverpool.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Linklater, Hackwood, Addison, and Brown, 2, Bond-court, Walbrook, London.
Messrs. Haigh, Son, and Co., 11, Dale-street, Liverpool.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. Chatteris, Nichols, and Atkins, 1, Queen Victoria-street, London.
Messrs. Harmood, Banner, and Son, 24, North John-street, Liverpool.

SECRETARY AND OFFICES (pro tem.).

Mr. J. Barrett-Lennard { 34, Old Broad-street, E.C...London. 11, Dale-street. Liverpool.

The business of Messrs. Walkers, Parker, and Co., which has been acquired by the Company, was established in the last century, and has been successfully conducted for 111 years. It comprises the largest and most Important Lead Manufacturing Establishments in the world.

During the twelve months ending October 27, 1888, the total deliveries of the firm were as under:—

Pig Lead	3,848	tons
Milled Sheet Lead	18,553	,,
Patent Shot	3,287	,,
Lead Pipe	10,115	,,
Dry White Lead	3,594	,,
White Paint	5,983	,,
Red Lead	1,944	,,
Litharge	918	,,
Total	48,247	tons of

pig and manufactured Lead, in addition to 1,034,354 ounces of silver.

The manufactories of the Company are as under:—

1. The Elswick Lead Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne .... Freehold
2. The Chester Lead Works, Chester.. Freehold
3. The Smelting Works, Dee Bank, Flintshire .... Freehold
4. The Lambeth Lead Works, London Leasehold
5. The Lead Works and Wharf, Liverpool .... Tenancies

The above premises and buildings have been valued jointly by Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis, Clark, and Co., Messrs. Walton and Lee, and Messrs. Smiths and Gore, and the plant, machinery, &c., have been valued by the two first-named Valuers, with Mr. Hy. Lawrence, of Durham. These valuations amount to £415,398, made up as follows:—

	Land and Building.	Plant and Machinery.	Total.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	£228,655	£24,963	£253,618
Chester	65,100	19,069	84,169
Dee Bank	31,960	12,334	44,294
Liverpool	—	2,619	2,619
Lambeth	21,000	9,698	30,698
			£415,398

(The Valuation can be seen at the Offices of the Company.)

The Assets acquired by the Company comprise, in addition to the above, the Goodwill of the business;

The stock-in-trade, consisting of ores, silver lead, manufactured lead, and lead in course of manufacture, and silver, as stated in the books of the firm of the 27th October, 1888, of the value of.... £215,390 18 4

The balance of book debts, on 27th October, 1888, together with the cash at Bankers' £64,360 8 3

£695,149 6 7

(The book debts are guaranteed by the Vendor under the Contract of Sale.)

The above Valuation was made, upon instructions of the Vendor, as a going concern, as between a willing seller and a willing purchaser, and the above figures include the Working Capital of the business, but do not include any value for goodwill.

The works and manufactories have been thoroughly maintained, and a quantity of valuable freehold land not required for the business purposes of the Company can be realized. The proceeds of such sales will be applied by the Directors either in permanently increasing the manufacturing capacity of the Company, or towards the purchase and extinction of Debentures. All purchases of Debentures will be made in the open market.

Very large profits have been made by the firm in the past, and, in addition, large amounts have been written off from time to time for repairs, depreciation of plant, &c.

The Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts of the firm have been submitted to Messrs. Chatteris, Nichols, and Atkins, chartered accountants, No. 1, Queen Victoria-street, London, who have obtained the advice of the three eminent Valuers above mentioned with reference to the proper amounts to be allowed for repairs, depreciation, &c., and have embodied the result in a Report, copy of which may be inspected at the Offices of the Company.

The business has for about seven years past been carried on under proceedings in Chancery between the partners. Notwithstanding this, it appears by the report of the Accountants that, after correcting the account for repairs, depreciation, &c., in accordance with the above advice, the business has during that period produced profits averaging upwards of £34,000 per annum; that during the period preceding this such profits were larger; and that for the year ending October 27, 1888, they amounted to £58,362. The business is capable of expansion under a more centralized and economical system of management, and it is believed that last year's results will be improved upon; but, even if only maintained, there would, after paying the interest on the Debentures and Preference Shares and providing for management of the Company, remain a surplus of about £25,000.

CONTRACTS.

The Vendor, Mr. Edward Joshua Walker (who will be Managing Director, at a salary and percentage of profits), entered into a Contract, dated the 20th June, 1888, for the purchase of the property, and also a Supplemental Contract, dated the 31st December, 1888. Both these Contracts are made between Alfred Osten Walker, Henry Walker, Philip Ainslie Walker, Horace Walker, Arthur Abney Walker, Frederick Adam Walker, Frederick John Walker, Ernest Abney Walker, and Edith Toogood, of the one part, and the Vendor of the other part, and have been sanctioned by the Court.

The Contract for sale to the Company is dated the 19th January, 1889, and is made between the Vendor of the one part, and John Barrett-Lennard, as Trustee for and on behalf of the Company, of the other part.

These Contracts, together with the Memorandum and Articles of Association, can be seen at the Offices of the Solicitors of the Company, as also the Forms of Debenture and Trust Deed.

The Vendor, who is the Promoter of the Company, has fixed the purchase price at £550,000 in cash, and 30,000 fully paid £10 Ordinary Shares. He has, during his negotiations for the purchase of the property and the formation of the Company, entered into other contracts in connection therewith, and with the expenses of forming and procuring the subscription of the capital of the Company, and subscribers for shares will be deemed to have waived their right to have any particulars of such contracts, whether under Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, or otherwise.

The Vendor pays all expenses, including brokerage, up to allotment.

In cases where no allotment is made, the deposits will be returned in full as soon as possible, and where the amount allotted is less than that subscribed for the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the payment due on allotment. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render the previous payments liable to forfeiture.

It is intended to make application for a quotation and settlement upon the London and Liverpool Stock Exchanges.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained from any of the Bankers and Brokers of the Company, and Applications, together with Cheques for the Deposit, may be sent to any of the Bankers.

London, January 19, 1889.

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Should be used in Preference to Extract of Meat.

BECAUSE Extract of Meat contains NO nutritive elements, but is merely a stimulant.
BECAUSE Bouillon Fleet, being a judicious combination of Kemmerich's Extract of Beef and Peptone of Beef, is not only stimulating, but also nutritive.
BECAUSE the nutritive value of all articles of food depends chiefly upon Peptone (Albuminoids), and according to analysis of Dr. Clark, Public Analyst of Glasgow—
BOUILLON FLEET contains
Peptone 17.28
Soluble Albuminoids 6.61
BECAUSE Bouillon Fleet is far more palatable than a Solution of Extract of Beef.

Of all Grocers, Chemists, Licensed Victuallers. Bottles, 2s. 3d., 1s. 3d., and 6d. If you find difficulty in obtaining Bouillon Fleet from your own grocer or dealer, please send order and remittance direct to FLEET and CO., 1, FENCHURCH-AVENUE (and CAMBERWELL), who will deliver free.

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The most Perfect Form OF CONCENTRATED NOURISHMENT AT PRESENT KNOWN.

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57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1803. 1, Old Broad-street, E.C.; 22, Pall-mall, S.W. Subscribed Capital, £1,200,000; paid up, £300,000; total invested funds, over £1,600,000. E. COZENS SMITH, Gen. Manager.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE, 27, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN. Founded A.D. 1717. Losses promptly paid. Insurances arranged by Telephone No. 3,632. CHARLES ROUSE BROWNE, Secretary.

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TO be SOLD (a bargain), LEASE, FIXTURES, and FURNITURE of an old-established Club House in the West-end, containing reading, billiard, and card rooms, secretary's office, manager's apartments, kitchen, &c. For terms apply to Messrs LIBERTY and Co., Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 140-150, Regent-street, W.

WARRINGTON LODGE, Warwick-road, Maida-vale, W.—PRIVATE HOSPITAL for LADIES. For terms, &c., write to the Secretary and Superintendent Mrs. McDONALD.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Important for the delicate. Throughout the seasons good health may be maintained by occasional doses of Holloway's Pills, which purify the blood and act as wholesome stimulants to the skin, stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys. This celebrated medicine needs but a fair trial to convince the ailing and despondent that it will restore and cheer them without danger, pain, or inconvenience.

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The LIST of APPLICATIONS will OPEN THIS DAY (Thursday), the 24th, and CLOSE on FRIDAY, the 25th, at noon, for town and Country.

THE SUANLAMBAH (BORNEO) TOBACCO COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1887.

CAPITAL £100,000, divided into 14,000 ordinary Shares of £5 each, 5,990 Deferred Shares of £5 each, and 10 Founder's Shares of £5 each.

The Deferred Shares and the Founder's Shares are to be allotted to the Vendor in part payment for the property.

The Deferred Shares will not rank for dividend in any year until 10 per cent. has been paid upon the Nominal amount of the Ordinary Shares, when they will be entitled to the surplus profits until they have also received 10 per cent. and any surplus then remaining will be paid *pari passu* to the Ordinary and Deferred Shares. When cumulative dividends of 100 per cent. have been paid upon the Ordinary Shares, then all distinction between Ordinary and Deferred Shares shall cease.

The Founder's Shares will receive no benefit until cumulative dividends of 100 per cent. have been paid, but thereafter they collectively shall be entitled to one-fourth of the net profit, after providing for a Reserve Fund, which provision shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the net profits in any one year.

8,000 of the Ordinary Shares have been already applied for by shareholders in the Vendor Company, the Directors, and others. Applications are invited for the balance of 6,000 Ordinary Shares.

Payable £1 on Application, and £1 10s. on Allotment, the Balance if required in Calls not exceeding £1 per share, with three months' notice of same.

It is not proposed to call up the balance till 1890.

DIRECTORS.

L. R. C. Boyle, Esq., 60, Lombard-street, E.C., Director of the New Oriental Bank Corporation (Limited).
C. Czarnikow, Esq., 29, Mincing-lane, E.C., Director of the London Produce Clearing House Company (Limited).
J. J. Dunn, Esq., 54, Coleman-street, E.C., Chairman and Managing Director of the British Borneo Trading and Planting Company (Limited).
W. C. Houstoun, Esq., 1, Norfolk-street, Park-lane, W.
W. D. Mackenzie, Esq., Fawley Court, Henley-on-Thames.
A. J. Scrutton, Esq., 75, Old Broad-street, E.C., Director of the British Borneo Trading and Planting Company (Limited).

BANKERS.

Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., 54, Lombard-street, E.C.
The New Oriental Bank Corporation (Limited), 40, Threadneedle-street, E.C., and Singapore.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Hollams, Sons, Coward, and Hawksley, 30, Mincing-lane, E.C.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Scrutton and Son, 75, Old Broad-street, E.C.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. Hart Brothers, Tibbetts and Co., 14, Moorgate-street, E.C.

AGENTS.

Borneo and London:—The British Borneo Trading and Planting Co. (Limited), and their agents in China, Singapore, &c.

SECRETARY AND OFFICES (*pro tem.*).

P. S. Rogers, Esq., 17, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

THE SUANLAMBAH (BORNEO) TOBACCO COMPANY (LIMITED).

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed to acquire and develop a valuable estate of 14,452 acres situated in Sandakan Bay, British North Borneo, for the purpose of cultivating Tobacco or other products. The tenure is for 999 years, free of quit rent, and is, therefore, practically freehold.

The great value of this estate consists in its having been already proved to be good tobacco land by actual planting on a scale sufficient to test it commercially. It has further been surveyed, so that no expense will be incurred by the Company in this respect. The tobacco grown on this estate was sold in London, and was of excellent quality, as shown by the following letter from one of the leading firms of tobacco brokers in London:—

37, Fenchurch-street, London,
December 20, 1888.

To the Directors of the Suanlambah (Borneo) Tobacco Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—

In reply to your inquiry respecting the 293 bales Borneo Tobacco, ex *Ajax* at Singapore, sold in this market on October 14, 1886, we have to inform you that the general character of this parcel was very desirable for Segar purposes, and in most respects closely resembled Sumatra tobacco; there was considerable competition amongst both British and foreign manufacturers, resulting in a full price being realized. Similar tobacco, if properly cured, would find a large and ready sale here at prices ranging from 2s. per lb. and upwards.

We are, gentlemen, yours truly
GRANT CHAMERS and Co.

THE SUANLAMBAH (BORNEO) TOBACCO COMPANY (LIMITED).

That the enterprise offers a sufficient inducement for the investment of British capital is proved by the following letter from the chairman of the British Borneo Trading and Planting Company (Limited), who are the vendors to the present Company:—

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE SUANLAMBAH (BORNEO) TOBACCO COMPANY, LIMITED.

Dear Sirs,—

Having recently returned from British North Borneo, where I visited your estate, I beg to make the following report, and to give you my views as to the cultivation of Tobacco in Borneo.

I have given a considerable amount of attention to the question of Tobacco cultivation, so far as regards wrap Tobacco, at present almost exclusively in the hands of the Dutch. The profits derived by them in Sumatra will give some idea of the magnitude of their operations, as may be seen from the following statement, compiled from the Deli Directory:—

	Bales sold.
1865	189 Bales.
1866	174
1867	224
1868	890
1875	15,356
1880	64,966
1885	124,721
1887	144,000 bales, worth £2,600,000

Owing to the recent acquisition of North Borneo, the British have an equal, if not a better, opportunity for a like industry, as it has been definitely proved that this class of Tobacco can be grown most successfully between the 3rd and 7th degrees of latitude, in countries having a rich virgin soil, with a plentiful and regular rainfall. A glance at the Map of England's latest Protectorate will show that North Borneo answers these geographical and climatic requirements.

There are, however, many other factors, unnecessary to enumerate here, which make our own Colony or Protectorate of North Borneo more suitable for the investment of English capital in this particular industry than a Colony alien to us in laws and language.

With regard to your own Estate I would call your attention to the following facts:—

The Estate is situated on the River Suanlambah, at the south-east end of Sandakan Bay, and can be reached by water in about four hours from Sandakan Town. The river is navigable for steam launches right up to the Estate, on which a landing-stage is erected.

The land was originally selected about 1882, and upwards of 400 acres of jungle were felled.

A considerable sum of money has been expended in roads and drains from the landing-stage, a splendid residential bungalow, assistants' houses, drying sheds, tobacco press, &c.

The necessary arrangements are already made for this year's planting of 200 fields, which should yield a good profit.

It is estimated that there are about 40 acres of Liberian coffee and cocoa planted up, some of the former in bearing; also fruit trees, of which your Company will have the benefit. The usual delays and disadvantages in opening up new estates will therefore be avoided.

From the experience of our planting Manager, it is estimated that the annual total cost of Tobacco cultivation on estates 100 fields and upwards (a field = 1 1-3 acres), under careful management, should not exceed about £40 per acre. The larger the estate, the less the average cost. The average yield of Tobacco is, say, about 6 piculs per field per ann., or 800 lbs., which, at say 2s. per lb., gives £80 per field, or a profit of 100 per cent. As will be seen from reports I enclose, Tobacco merchants have expressed an opinion that Suanlambah Tobacco should realize 3s. to 4s. per lb. It is also stated that Count Geloos D'Elsloo obtained in North Borneo 10½ piculs per field last year. The above estimates, therefore, may be taken as moderate.

Sandakan Bay is the best and cheapest place in North Borneo to work from, as the navigation for boats and launches, and the anchorage for large steamers is safe at all times of the year. It is also the capital and headquarters of North Borneo, and stores and supplies are more easily obtainable there. All the best land round the Bay has already been taken up.

Sandakan is four days' steam from Hong Kong, where any amount of Chinese labour is available. Holt's steamers (the blue funnel), subsidized by the Government, are running between Hong Kong, Sandakan, and Singapore. There are also three other large steamers running on the same route.

As regards soil, climate, and position, I look upon your estate for the cultivation of Tobacco and other tropical products as second to none in the whole of North Borneo.

Yours faithfully,
15th January, 1889. J. J. DUNN,
Chairman and Managing Director of the British Borneo Trading and Planting Company (Limited).

The Vendors are the owners of very large estates in Sandakan Bay, and are engaged in an extensive timber trade. They are willing to act as local agents and managers. Their planting superintendent, Mr. T. Johnston, is well known as a gentleman of many years' experience as a Tobacco planter in Sumatra. The Vendors have agreed that he shall, if required, superintend operations and engage assistants and coolies. This arrangement will be greatly to the advantage of the Company, and considerably reduce the working expenses.

Mr. C. A. Müller (late of the firm of Messrs. Westerveld and Company), who is well known in the Tobacco trade, both here and abroad, and who has a high opinion of the Tobacco grown on this estate, as shown by his annexed report, has kindly offered to place his practical knowledge and experience at the service of the Board.

The only contract entered into is one dated 21st January, 1889, made between the British Borneo Trading and Planting Company (Limited), of the one part, and Paul S. Rogers, as trustee for this Company, on the other part. The price to be paid for the property, including buildings, &c., is £40,000, of which £10,000 is to be paid in cash, and £30,000 in fully paid deferred and founder's shares, as set out above. The vendors pay all expenses of forming the Company up to date of allotment.

Allotments will be made *pro ratâ* as far as possible. Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full. Should a less number of shares be allotted than are applied for, the balance of the application money will go to the credit of the allotment money. Application will be made in due course for a quotation.

The above Contract, Articles, and Memorandum of Association can be seen at the office of the Solicitors. Plans of the Estate can be seen at the office of the Company. Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained at the office of the Company, Bankers', Brokers', the Vendors, 12, Finsbury-pavement, and the British North Borneo Company, 15, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE.
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	Tons.	H.P.	
ORMUZ	6,116	8,500	Feb. 1.
CUZCO	3,918	4,000	Feb. 15.
ORIENT	5,386	6,000	Mar. 1.
LUSITANIA	3,825	4,000	March 15.
OROYA	6,184	7,000	March 29
ORIZABA	6,184	7,000	April 12.

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TOUR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. The ORIENT COMPANY will despatch their large full-powered steamship "GARONNE," 3,876 tons register, 3,000 horse power, from LONDON, on the 20th February, for a THIRTY-SEVEN DAYS' CRUISE, visiting LISBON, Gibraltar, Algiers, Palermo, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Nice, Malaga, Cadiz.

The "Garonne" is fitted with the electric light, hot and cold baths, &c. Cuisine of the highest order. Will be followed over the same route by the "CHIMBORAZO," 3,876 tons register, on 12th March. Managers—F. GREEN and Co., ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and Co., Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.

For terms and further particulars apply to the latter firm, or to West-end Agents, GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

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